Studies for Muon to Electron Conversion at J-PARC - COMET -

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IPHC, Strasbourg

Outline of My Talk

muon to electron conversion in a muonic atom

$$\mu^- + N \rightarrow e^- + N$$

(charged lepton flavor violation)

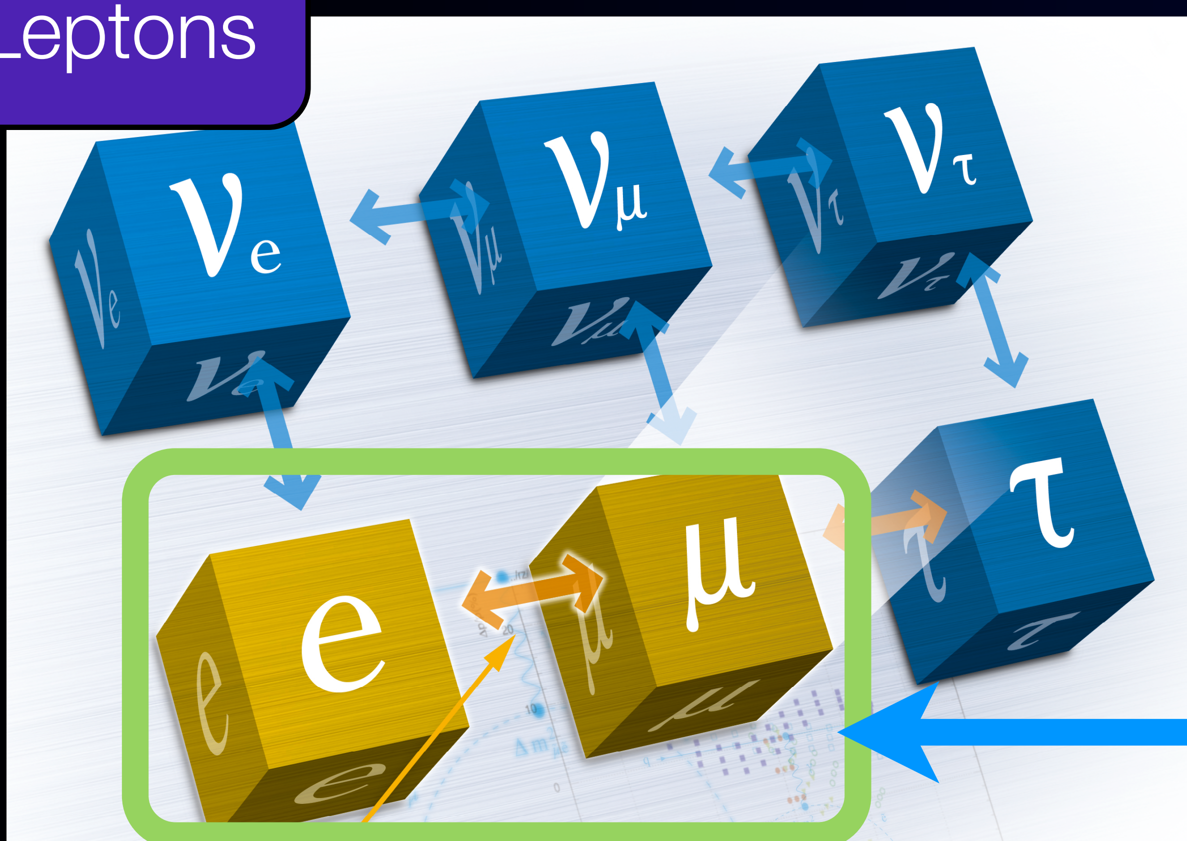
- Flavour Physics in Particle Physics
- Physics Motivation of Charged Lepton Flavour Violation
- Muon to electron conversion
- COMET at J-PARC
- Highly intense muon beam sources
- COMET Phase-I (under construction)
- Summary

Flavour Transitions

Quarks

Quark transition observed

Leptons



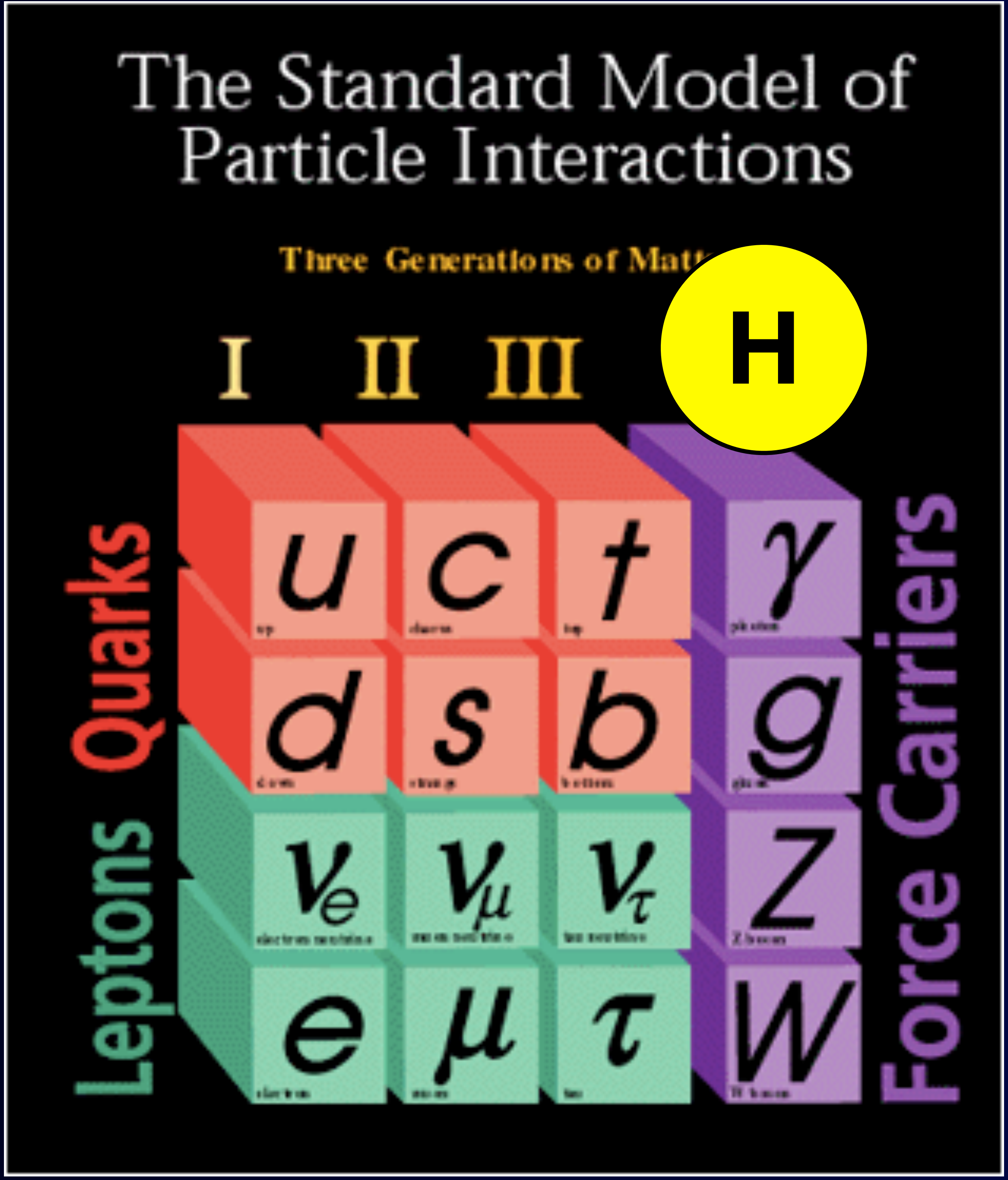
Neutrino transition observed

Charged lepton transition not observed.

Big Picture in Particle Physics

New Physics
Beyond the Standard Model

The Standard Model is considered to be incomplete.
New Physics is needed.



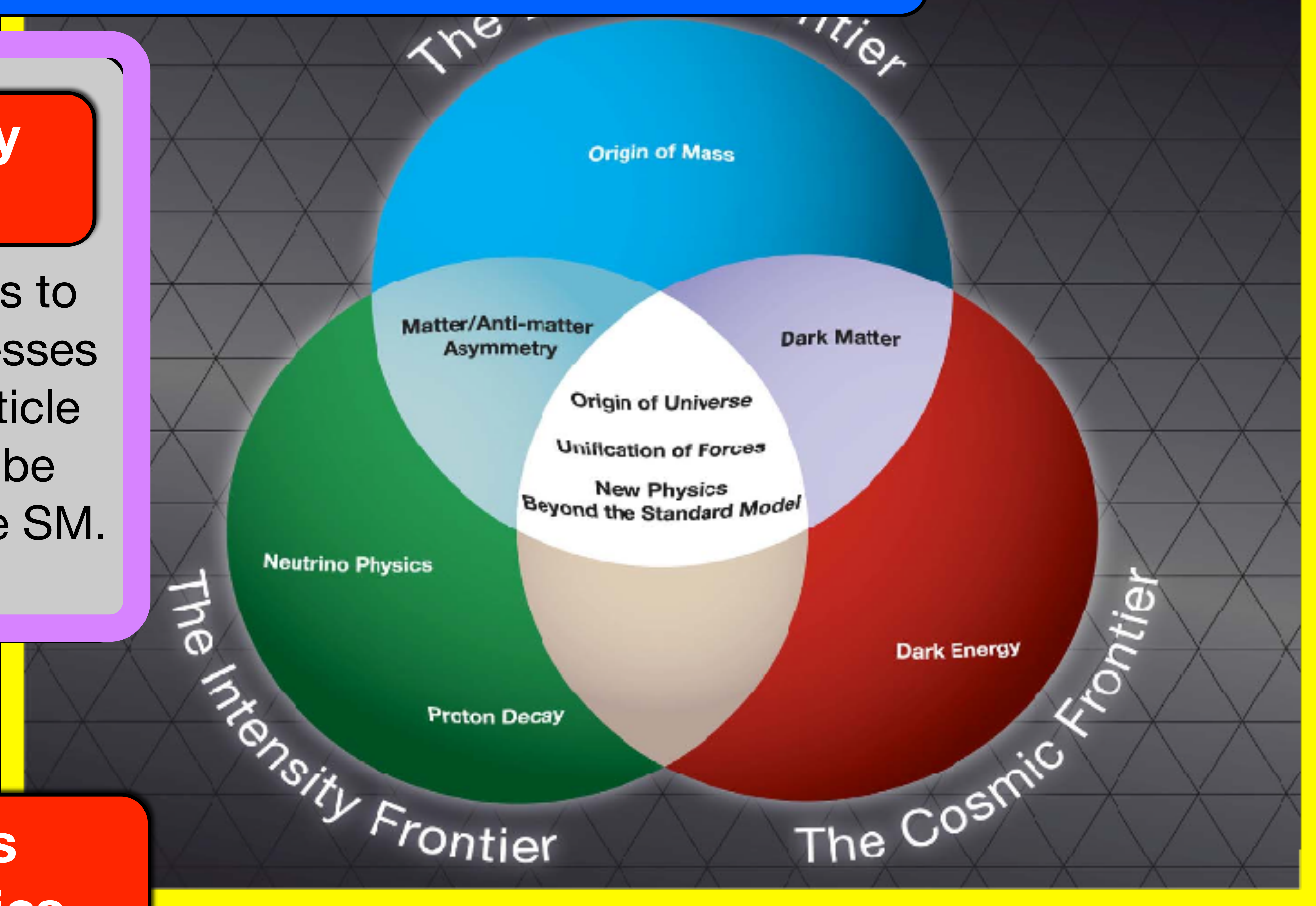
Intensity Frontiers and Rare Process

To explore new physics at high energy scale

The Intensity Frontier

use intense beams to observe rare processes and study the particle properties to probe physics beyond the SM.

Rare Decays
Flavour Physics



Why Rare Decays ?

Effective Lagrangian with New Physics

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + \frac{C_{\rm NP}}{\Lambda^2} O_{ij}^{(6)}$$

dimension 6

Λ is the energy scale of new physics （$\sim m_{NP}$)

C_{NP} is the coupling constant.

New Physics could be….

very high energy scale Λ with $C_{NP} \sim 1$

or

very small C_{NP} with not-high energy Λ

Effective Lagrangian with New Physics

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + \frac{C_{\rm NP}}{\Lambda^2} O_{ij}^{(6)}$$

dimension 6

Λ is the energy scale of new physics （～m_{NP})

C_{NP} is the coupling constant.

ex: Charged lepton flavour violation (CLFV),
μ→eγ (B<4.2x10^{-13} from MEG(2016))

$$\frac{C_{\rm NP}}{\Lambda^2} O_{ij}^{(6)} \rightarrow \frac{C_{\mu e}}{\Lambda^2} \overline{e}_L \sigma^{\rho\nu} \mu_R \Phi F_{\rho\nu}$$

$$\Lambda > 2 \times 10^5 \, \text{TeV} \times (C_{\mu e})^{\frac{1}{2}} \ .$$

$\boxed{\Lambda > O(10^5) \text{ TeV with } C_{\mu e} \sim O(1)}$

or

$\boxed{C_{\mu e} \sim O(10^{-9}) \text{ with } \Lambda < O(1) \text{ TeV}}$

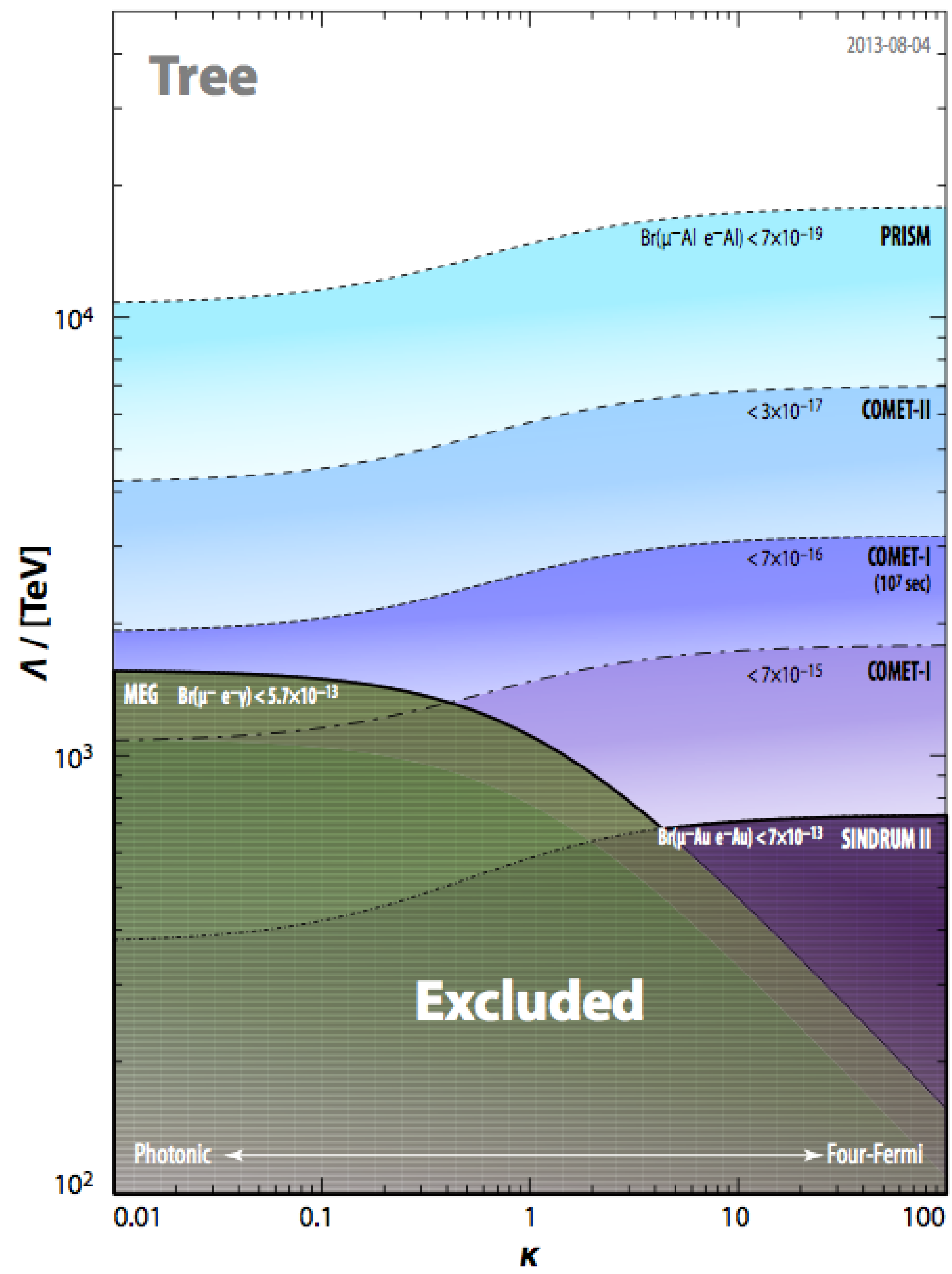
Why Rare Decays ?

Energy reach of New Physics by rare decays such as CLFV

$\Lambda > O(10^5)\mathrm{TeV}$

(Indirect search)

It would be strategic to pursue rare decays before high energy machines (100 TeV).



Why Leptons ?

FCNC
(Flavor Changing Neutral Current)

Quark Sector
(SM suppressed)

SM + NP

Uncertainty of the SM prediction limits the sensitivity.

SM contribution has to be subtracted.

ex. B→s γ

Lepton Sector
(SM forbidden)

+ NP

Clear signature without any subtractions

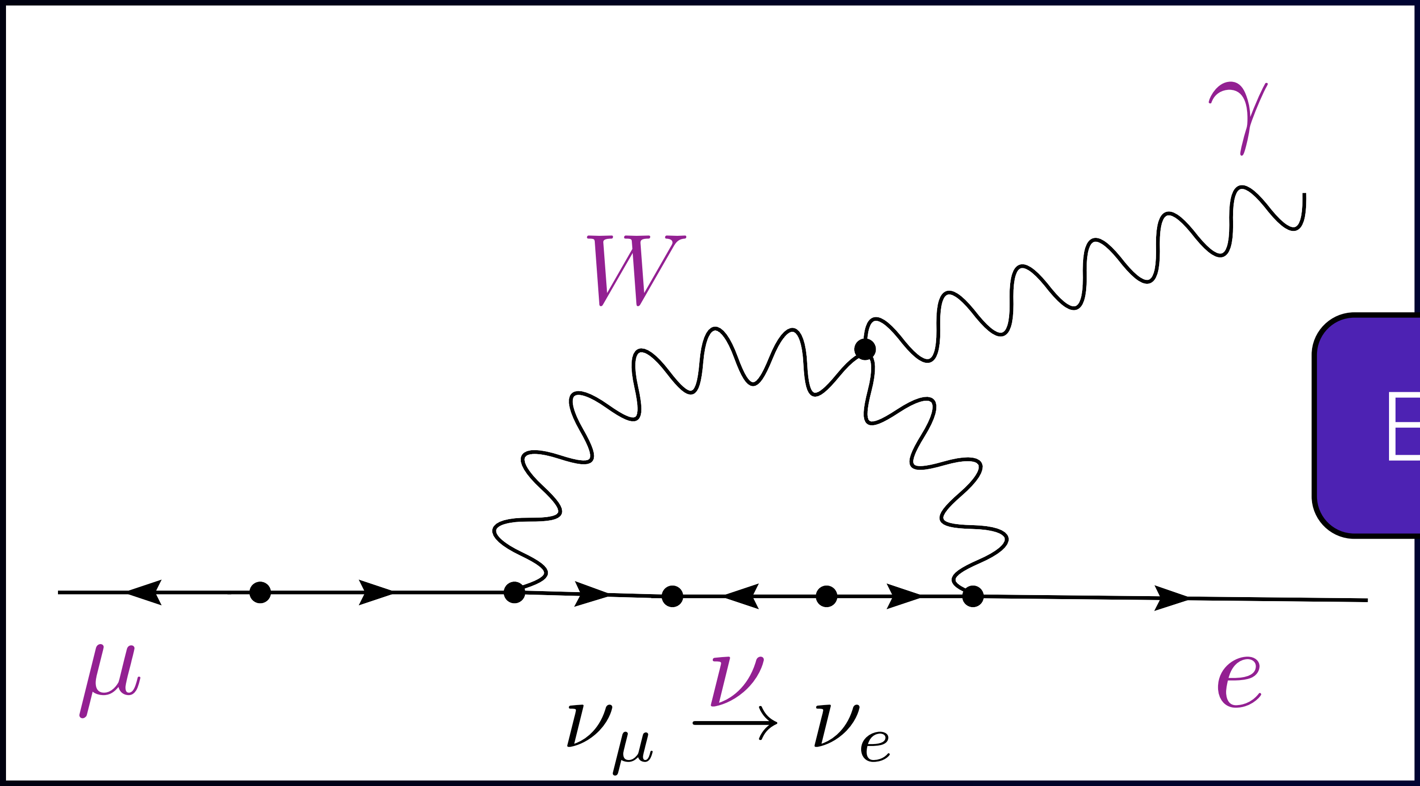
No SM contribution be subtracted.

ex. $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$

Rare Process
No SM Contribution to CLFV

$$B(\mu \to e\gamma) = \frac{3\alpha}{32\pi}\left|\sum_l (V_{MNS})^*_{\mu l}(V_{MNS})_{el}\frac{m^2_{\nu_l}}{M^2_W}\right|^2$$

GIM suppression



BR~O(10^{-54})

Observation of CLFV would indicate a clear signal of physics beyond the SM with massive neutrinos.

Quarks (SM-suppressed) and Leptons (SM-forbidden)

$$|A_{SM}|^2 \pm \Delta(|A_{SM}|^2)$$

Quark (SM suppressed)

amplitude

$$|A_{\rm SM} + \varepsilon_{\rm NP}|^2 \sim |A_{\rm SM}|^2 + \underline{2Re(A_{\rm SM}\varepsilon_{\rm NP})} + |\varepsilon_{\rm N}|^2$$

subject to uncertainty of SM prediction

NP contribution ~ O(ε)

rate

Lepton (SM forbidden)

$$|A_{\rm SM} + \varepsilon_{\rm NP}|^2 \sim \cancel{|A_{\rm SM}|^2} + 2Re(\cancel{A_{\rm SM}\varepsilon_{\rm NP}}) + \underline{|\varepsilon_{\rm N}|^2}$$

could go higher energy scale

NP contribution ~ O(ε^2)

$$R \propto \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}$$

$\Lambda \geqq$ x10 —> R $\leqq 10^{-4}$

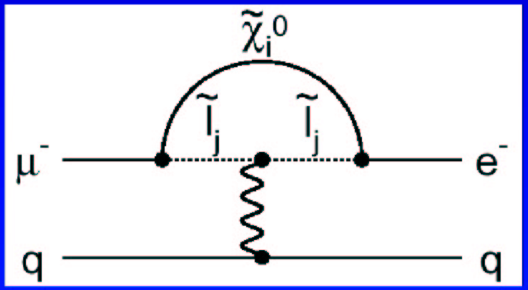
Various Models Predict CLFV......

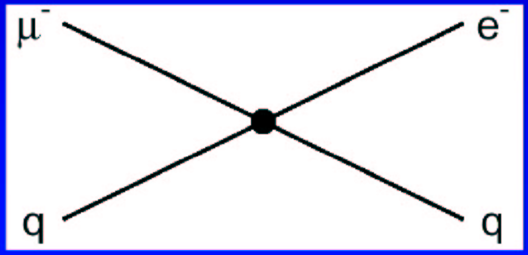
Sensitivity to Different Muon Conversion Mechanisms

MECO

Supersymmetry

Predictions at 10^{-15}





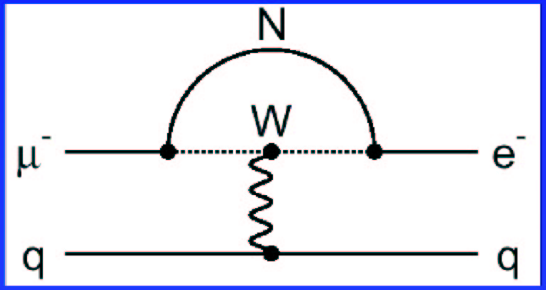
Compositeness

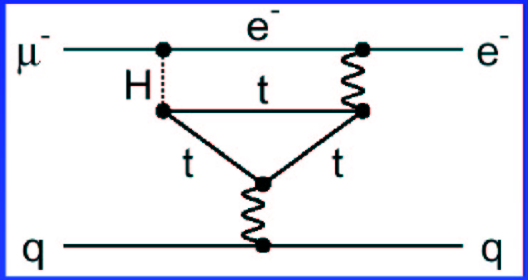
Λ_c = 3000 TeV

Heavy Neutrinos

$|U^*_{\mu N} U_{eN}|^2 =$

8×10^{-13}





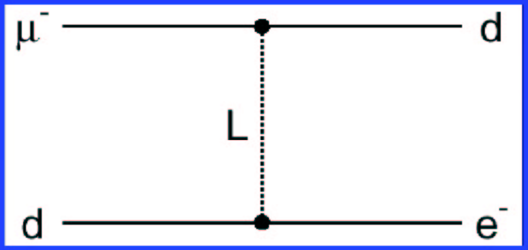
Second Higgs doublet

$g_{H\mu e} = 10^{-4} \times g_{H\mu\mu}$

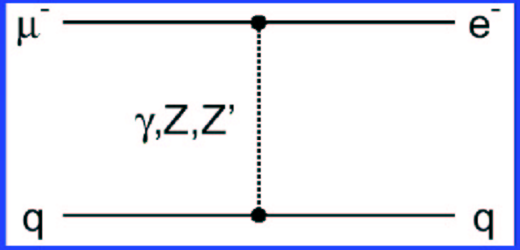
Leptoquarks

$M_L =$

$3000\ (\lambda_{\mu d}\lambda_{ed})^{1/2}$ TeV/c^2



After W. Marciano



Heavy Z', Anomalous Z coupling

$M_{Z'}$ = 3000 TeV/c^2

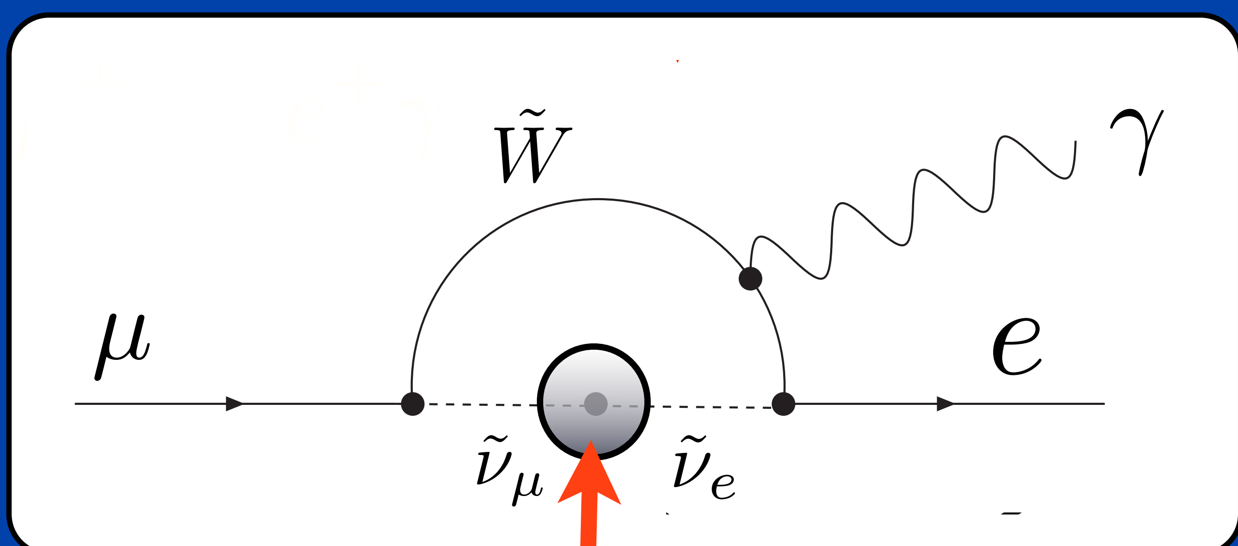
$B(Z \to \mu e) < 10^{-17}$

Example of Sensitivity to NP in High Energy Scale : SUSY models

- For loop diagrams,

$$\mathrm{BR}(\mu \to e\gamma) = 1 \times 10^{-11} \times \left(\frac{2\mathrm{TeV}}{\Lambda}\right)^4 \left(\frac{\theta_{\mu e}}{10^{-2}}\right)^2 \qquad y = \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2}\theta_{\mu e}$$

> sensitive to TeV energy scale with reasonable mixing



example diagram for SUSY (~TeV)

Physics at about 10^{16} GeV

slepton mixing (from RGE)

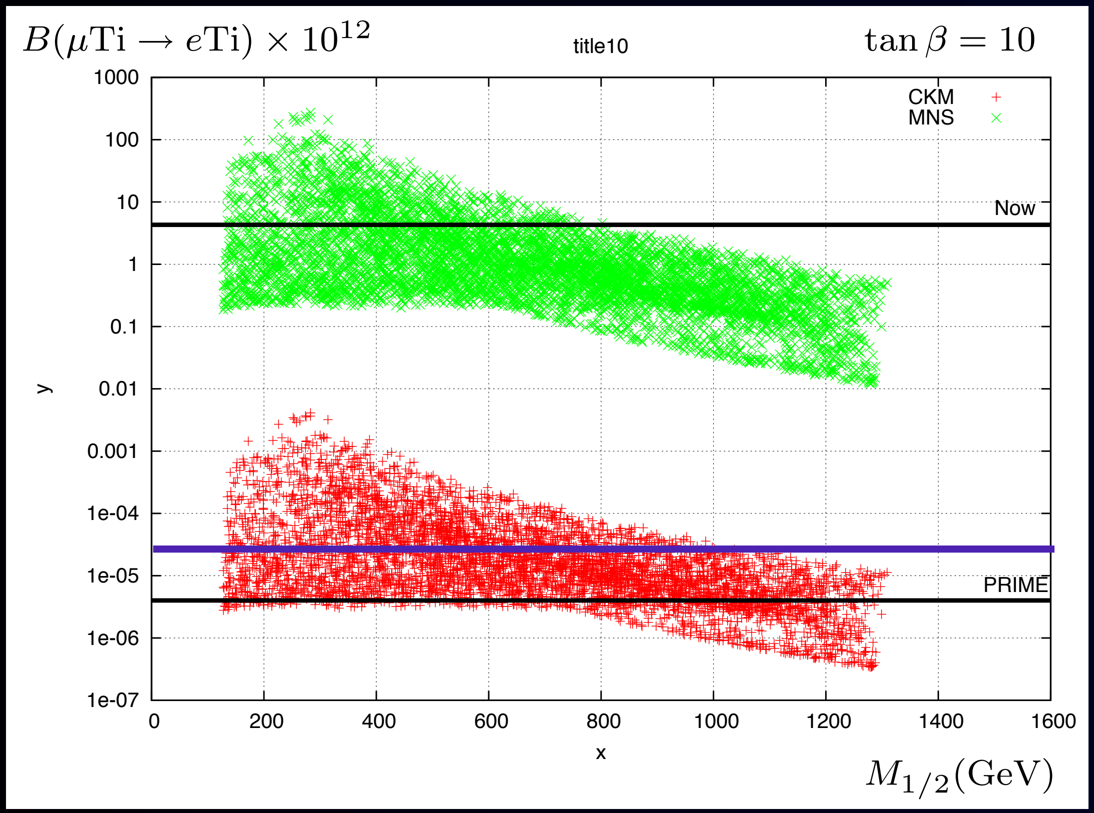
$$(m^2_{\tilde{L}})_{21} \sim \frac{3m_0^2 + A_0^2}{8\pi^2} h_t^2 V_{td} V_{ts} \ln \frac{M_{GUT}}{M_{R_s}}$$

SUSY-GUT model

$$(m^2_{L})_{21} \sim \frac{3m_0^2 + A_0^2}{8\pi^2} h_\tau^2 U_{31} U_{32} \ln \frac{M_{GUT}}{M_R}$$

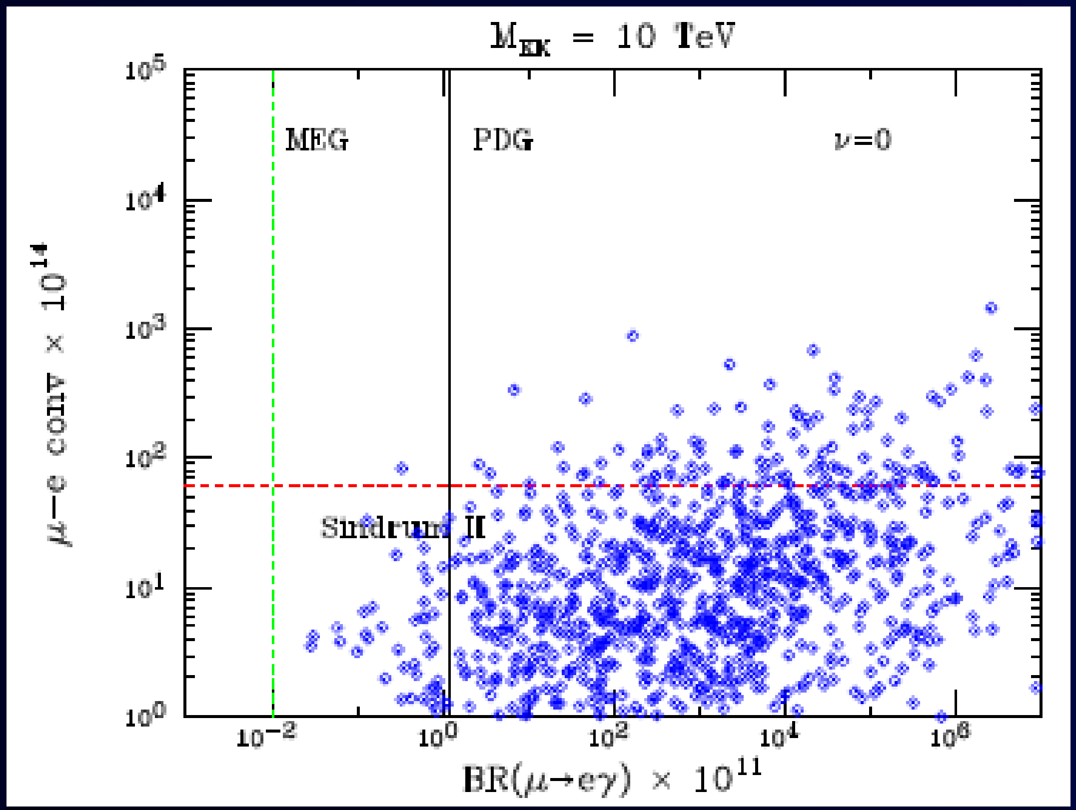
SUSY neutrino seesaw model

SUSY model

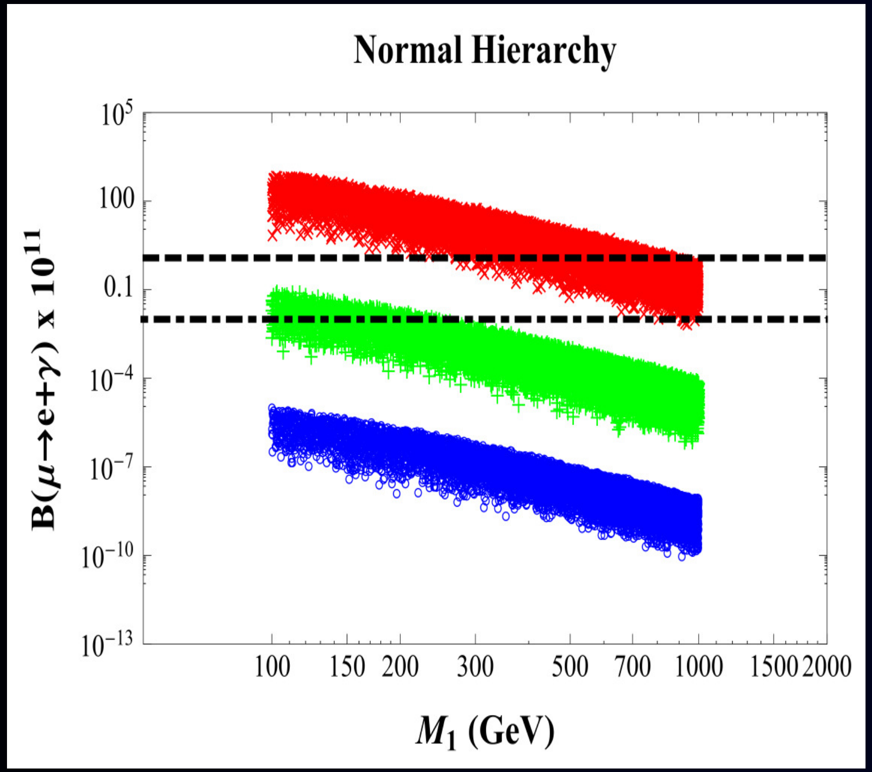


10^4

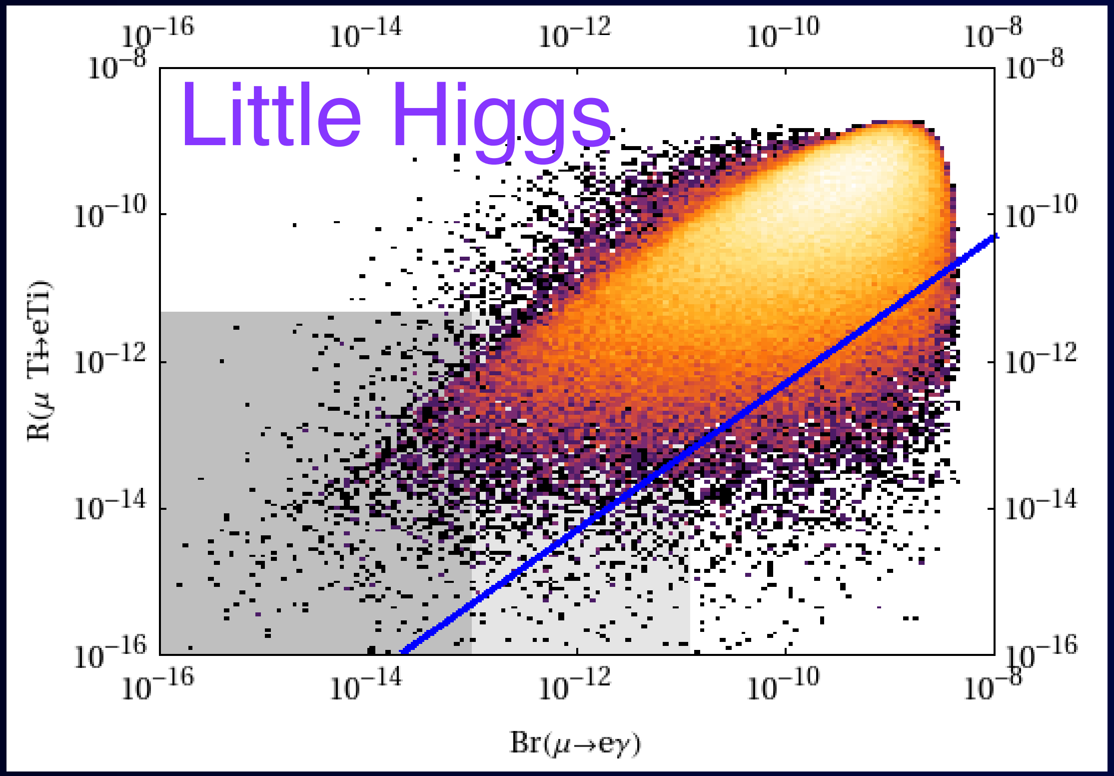
extra dimension model



low-energy seesaw model



little Higgs model



Why Muons ?

Why muons, not taus ?

of taus
~ O(10^9)/year

# of muons
~ O(10^{15})/year

# of muons
~ O(10^{18})/year

“DNA of New Physics” (a la Prof. Dr. A.J. Buras)

W. Altmannshofer, A.J. Buras, S. Gori, P. Paradisi and D.M. Straub

	AC	RVV2	AKM	δLL	FBMSSM	LHT	RS
$D^0-\bar{D}^0$	★★★	★	★	★	★	★★★	?
ϵ_K	★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★★	★★★
$S_{\psi\phi}$	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★	★★★	★★★
$S_{\phi K_S}$	★★★	★★	★	★★★	★★★	★	?
$A_{\rm CP}(B\to X_s\gamma)$	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★	?
$A_{7,8}(B\to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)$	★	★	★	★★★	★★★	★★	?
$A_9(B\to K^*\mu^+\mu^-)$	★	★	★	★	★	★	?
$B\to K^{(*)}\nu\bar{\nu}$	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
$B_s\to\mu^+\mu^-$	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★	★
$K^+\to\pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★
$K_L\to\pi^0\nu\bar{\nu}$	★	★	★	★	★	★★★	★★★
$\mu\to e\gamma$	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
$\tau\to\mu\gamma$	★★★	★★★	★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
$\mu+N\to e+N$	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★★
d_n	★★★	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★	★★★
d_e	★★★	★★★	★★	★	★★★	★	★★★
$(g-2)_\mu$	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★	★★★	★	?

The pattern of measurement:
★★★ large effects
★★ visible but small effects
★ unobservable effects
is characteristic,
often uniquely so,
of a particular model

GLOSSARY	
AC [10]	RH currents & U(1) flavor symmetry
RVV2 [11]	SU(3)-flavored MSSM
AKM [12]	RH currents & SU(3) family symmetry
δLL [13]	CKM-like currents
FBMSSM [14]	Flavor-blind MSSSM
LHT [15]	Little Higgs with T Parity
RS [16]	Warped Extra Dimensions

These are a subset of a subset listed by Buras and Girrbach MFV, CMFV, $2HDM_{\overline{MFV}}$, LHT, SM4, SUSY flavor. SO(10) – GUT, $SSU(5)_{HN}$, FBMSSM, RHMFV, L-R, RS_0, gauge flavor, ……….

Muon CLFV

CLFV History

First CLFV search

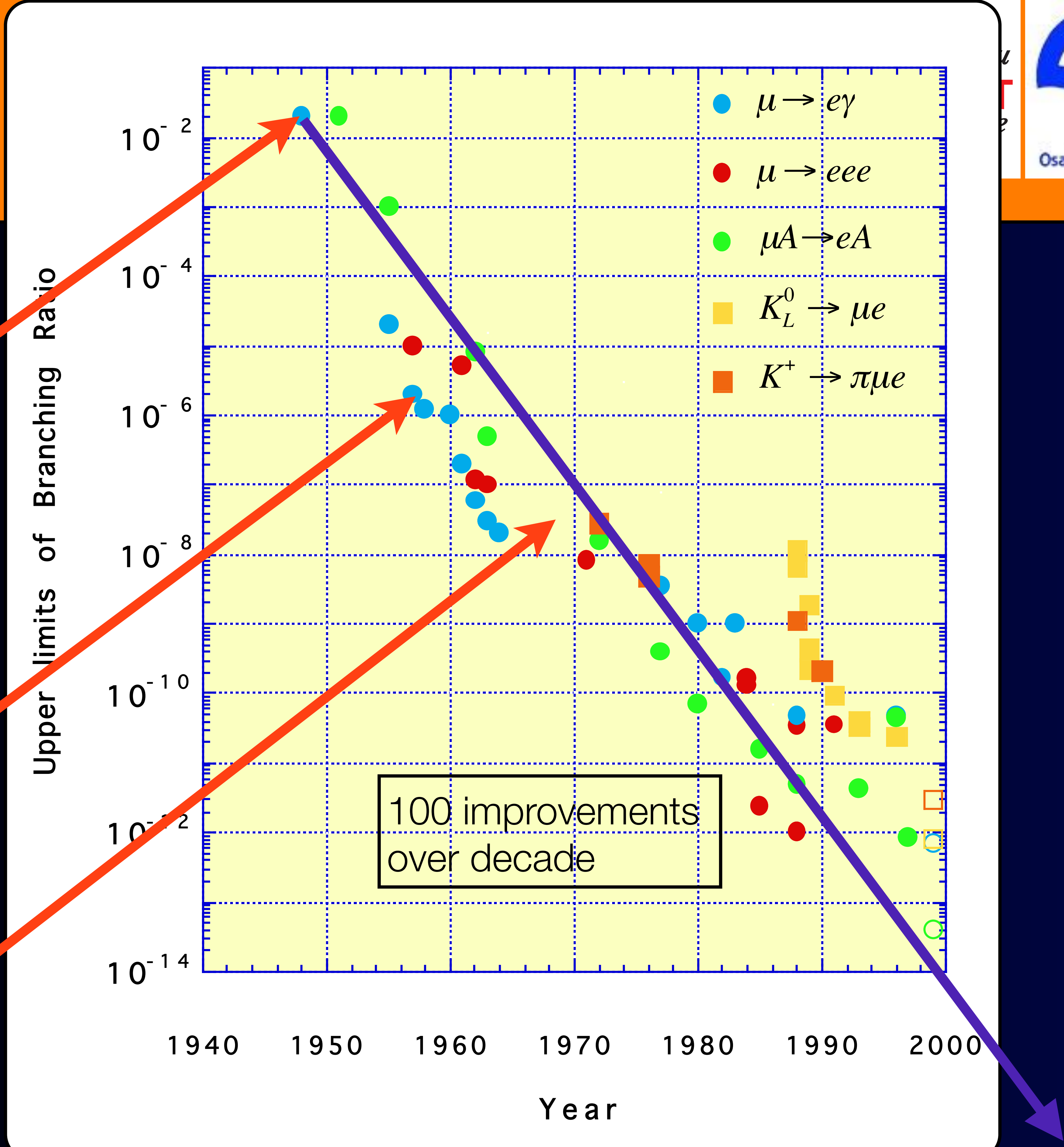
Pontecorvo in 1947

Muon Michel decay (1948)

Accelerators producing muons

Feinberg's μ→eγ crisis (1955)

Meson Factory Era



Experimental Limits at Present and in the Future

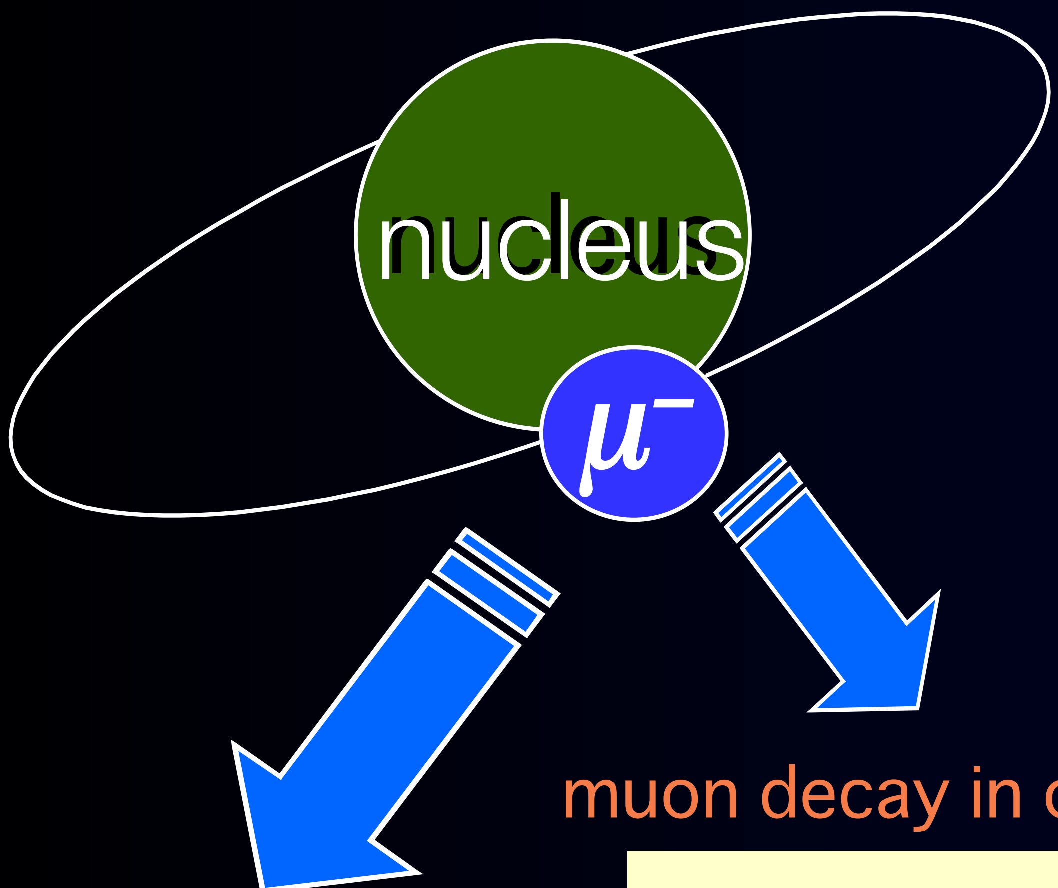
process	present limit	future	
$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$	$<4.2 \times 10^{-13}$	$<10^{-14}$	MEG at PSI
$\mu \rightarrow eee$	$<1.0 \times 10^{-12}$	$<10^{-16}$	Mu3e at PSI
$\mu N \rightarrow eN$ (in Al)	none	$<10^{-16}$	Mu2e / COMET
$\mu N \rightarrow eN$ (in Ti)	$<4.3 \times 10^{-12}$	$<10^{-18}$	PRISM
$\tau \rightarrow e\gamma$	<1.1 x [illegible]	[illegible] - 10^{-10}	superKEKB
$\tau \rightarrow eee$	$<3.6 \times 10^{-8}$	$<10^{-9}$ - 10^{-10}	superKEKB
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$	$<4.5 \times 10^{-8}$	$<10^{-9}$ - 10^{-10}	superKEKB
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$	$<3.2 \times 10^{-8}$	$<10^{-9}$ - 10^{-10}	superKEKB/LHCb

X10^{-4}

Why Muon to Electron Conversion ?

What is Muon to Electron Conversion?

1s state in a muonic atom



muon decay in orbit

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \nu \bar{\nu}$$

nuclear muon capture

$$\mu^- + (A,Z) \rightarrow \nu_\mu + (A,Z-1)$$

Neutrino-less muon nuclear capture

$$\mu^- + (A,Z) \rightarrow e^- + (A,Z)$$

coherent process $\propto Z^5$

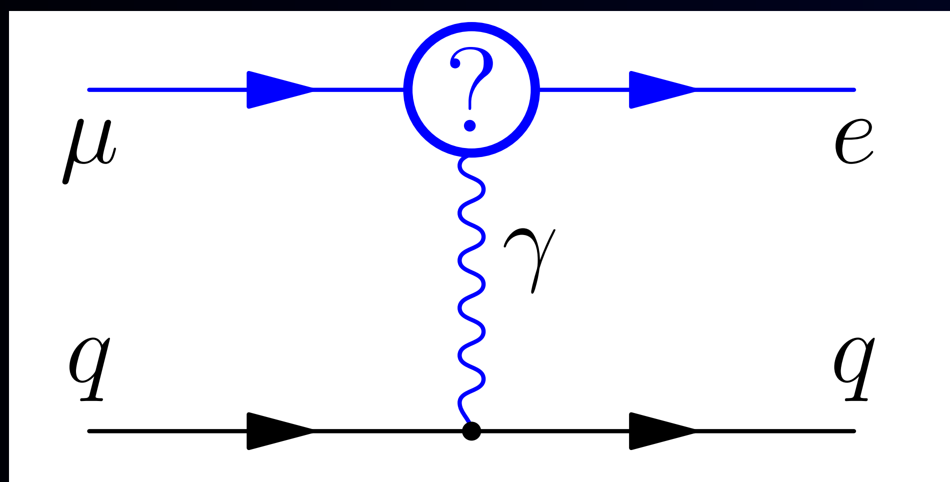
Event Signature :
a single mono-energetic electron of 105 MeV

Backgrounds:

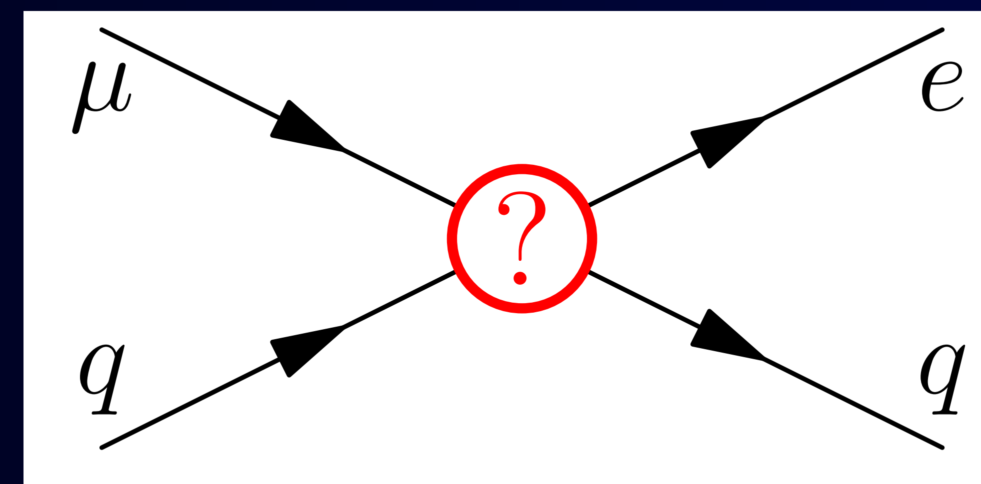
(1) physics backgrounds
(2) beam-related backgrounds
(3) cosmic rays, false tracking

Physics Sensitivity Comparison : μ→eγ vs. μ-e conversion

Photonic (dipole) interaction



Contact interaction



tree levels

$$L_{\mu N \to eN} = \frac{1}{1+\kappa}\frac{m_\mu}{\Lambda^2}\bar{\mu}_{\mathrm{R}}\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_{\mathrm{L}}F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\kappa}{1+\kappa}\frac{1}{\Lambda^2}(\bar{\mu}_{\mathrm{L}}\gamma^{\mu}e_{\mathrm{L}})(\bar{q}_{\mathrm{L}}\gamma_{\mu}q_{\mathrm{L}})$$

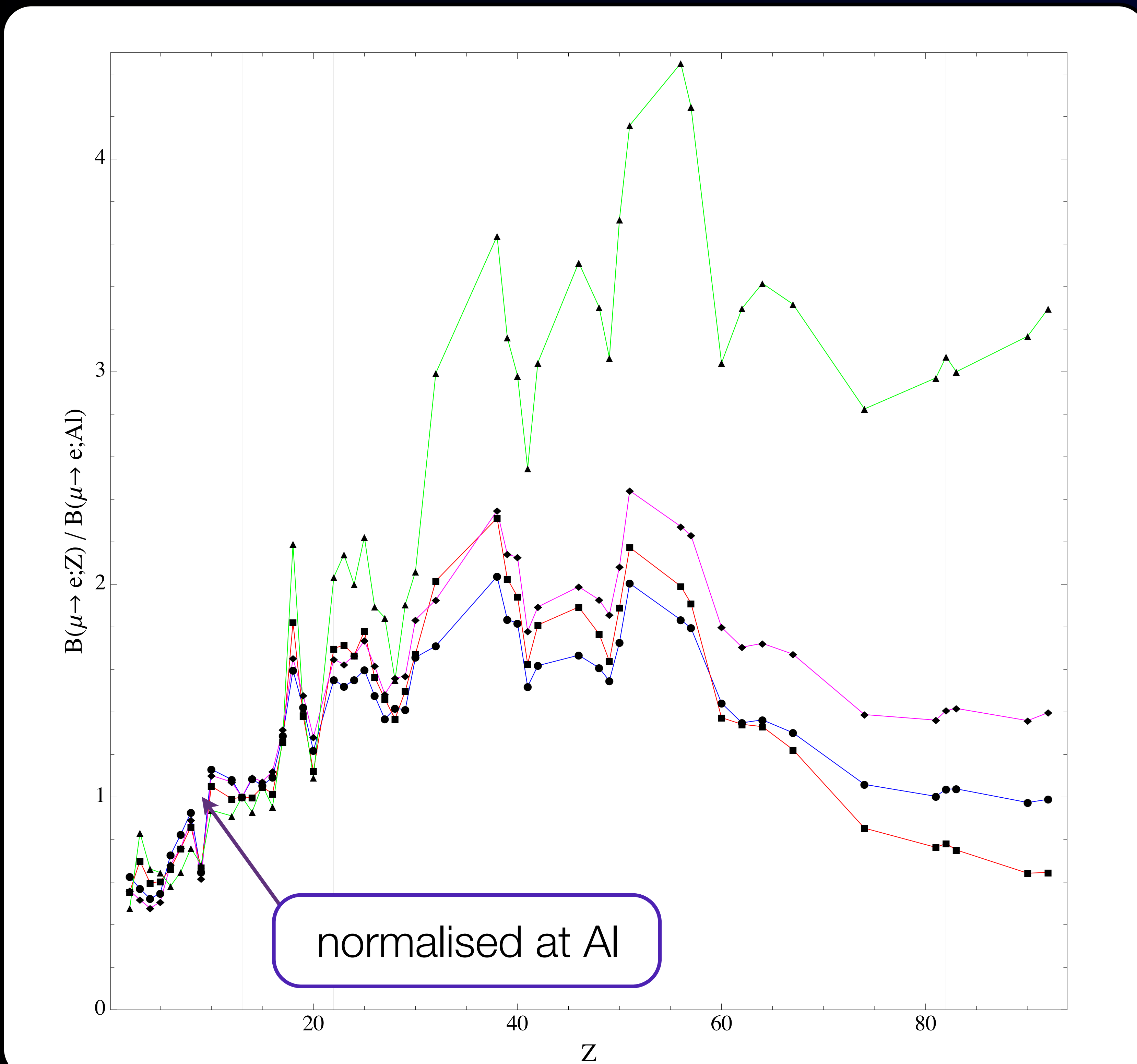
$$L_{\mu \to e\gamma} = \frac{m_\mu}{\Lambda^2}\bar{\mu}_{\mathrm{R}}\sigma^{\mu\nu}e_{\mathrm{L}}F_{\mu\nu}$$

μ-e conversion sensitive to many new physics

Experimental Comparison : μ→eγ and μ-e Conversion

	Beam	background	challenge	beam intensity
μ→eγ	continuous beam	accidentals	detector resolution	limited
μ→eee	continuos beam	accidentals	detector resolution	limited
μ-e conversion	pulsed beam	beam-related	beam background	no limitation

μ-e Conversion : Target dependence (discriminating effective interaction)



R. Kitano, M. Koike and Y. Okada, Phys. Rev. D66, 096002 (2002)

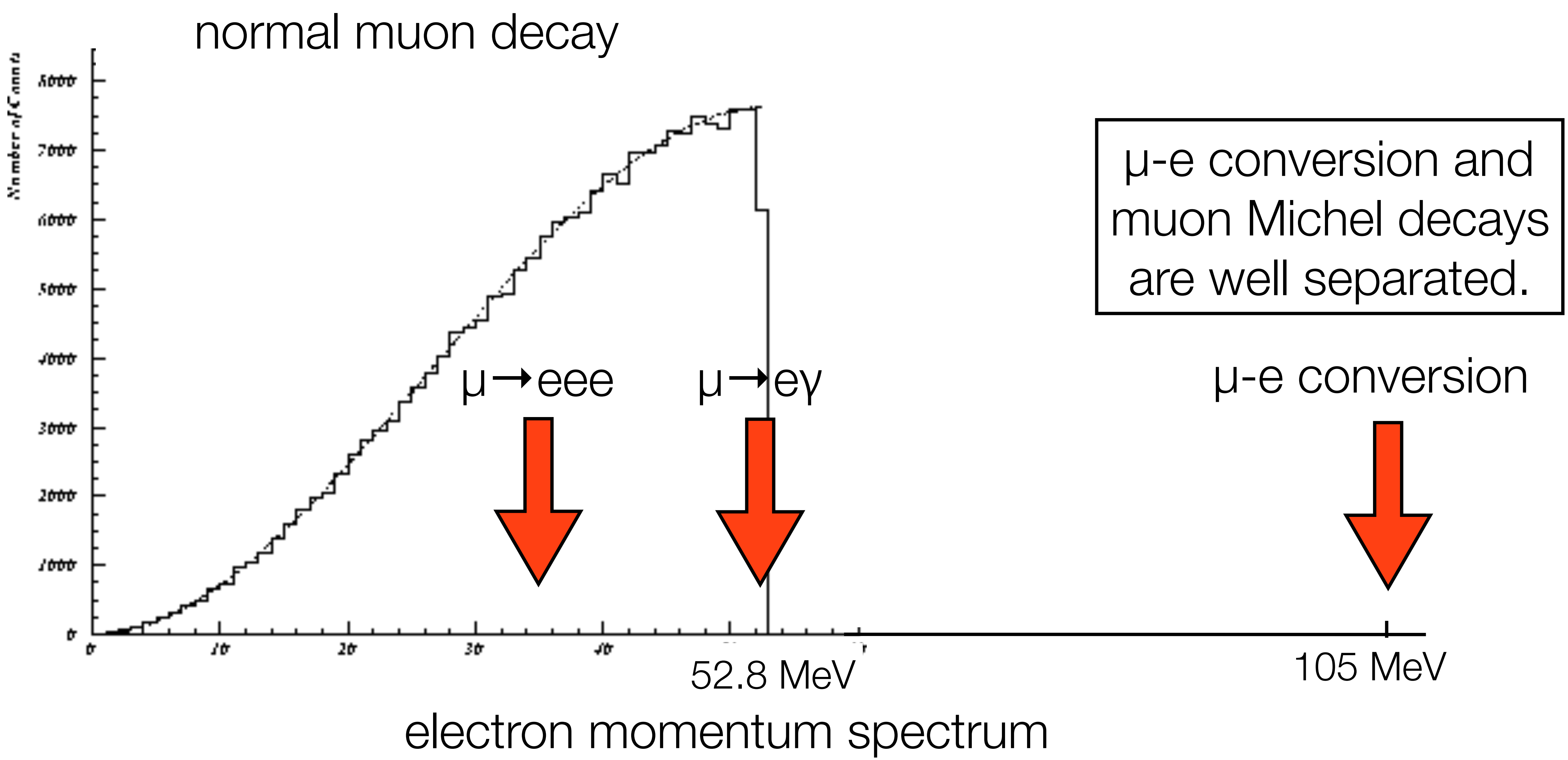
vector interaction (with z boson)

vector interaction (with photon)

dipole interaction

scalar interaction

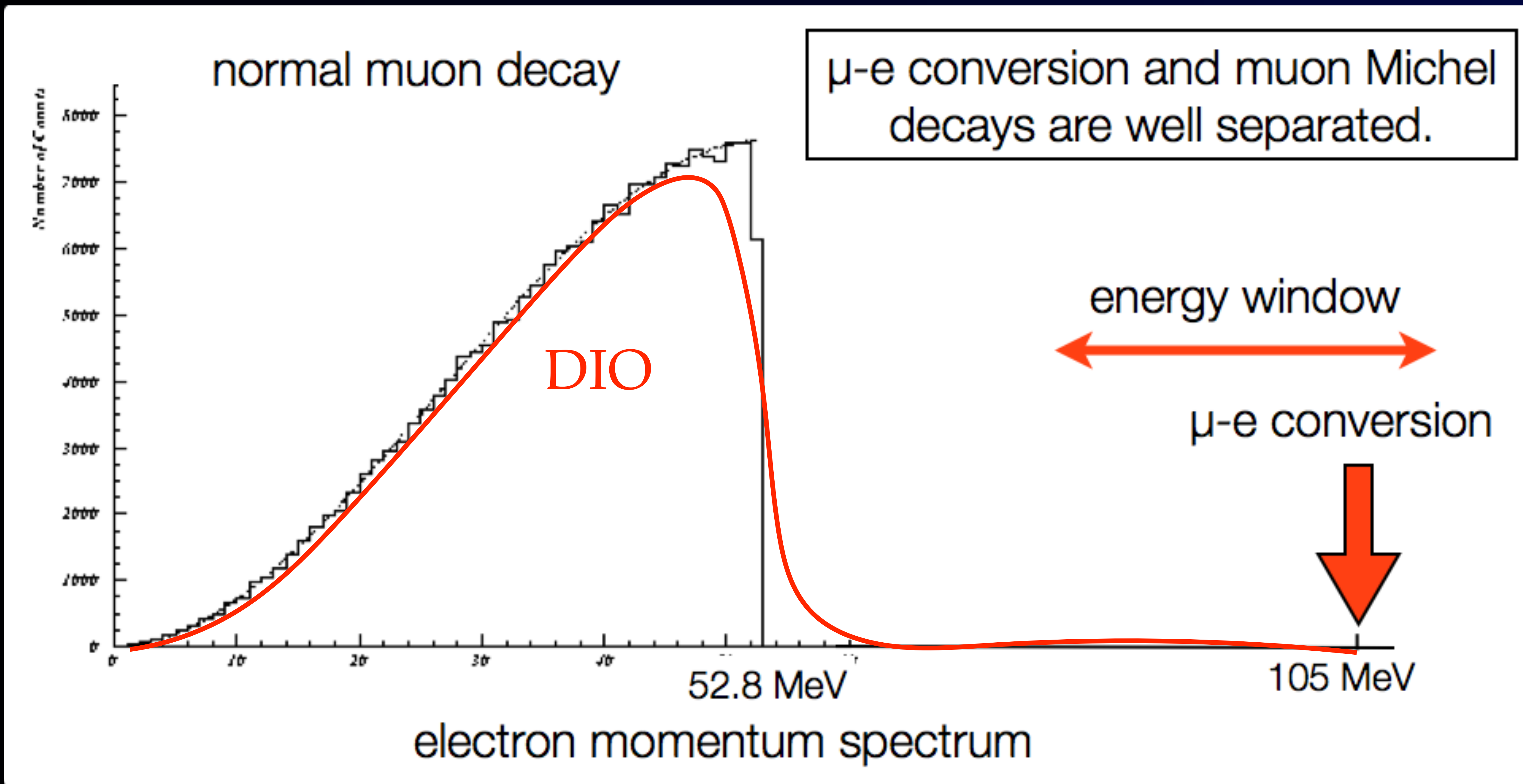
Signal of μ-e Conversion and Normal Muon Decays



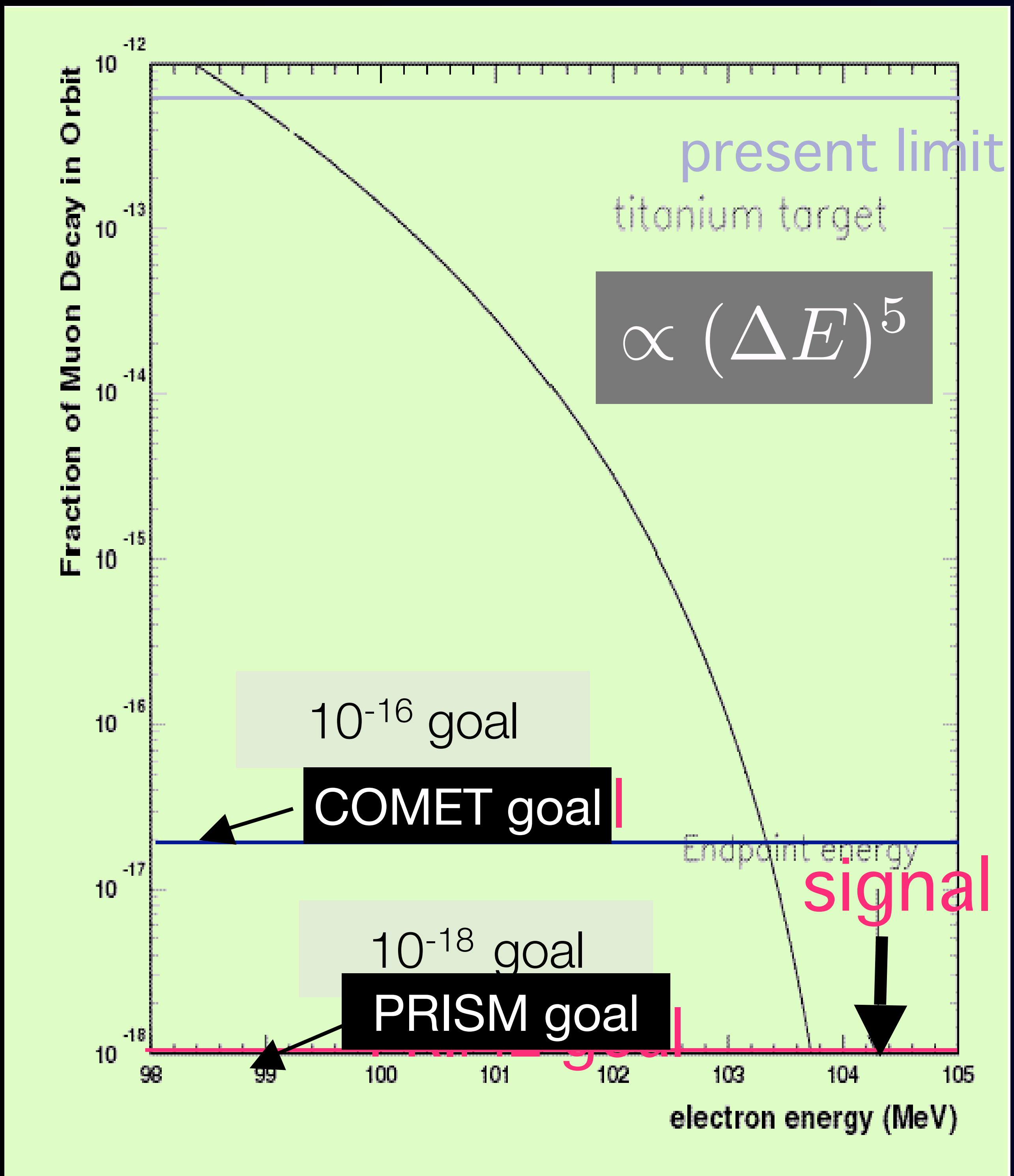
Backgrounds for μ-e conversion

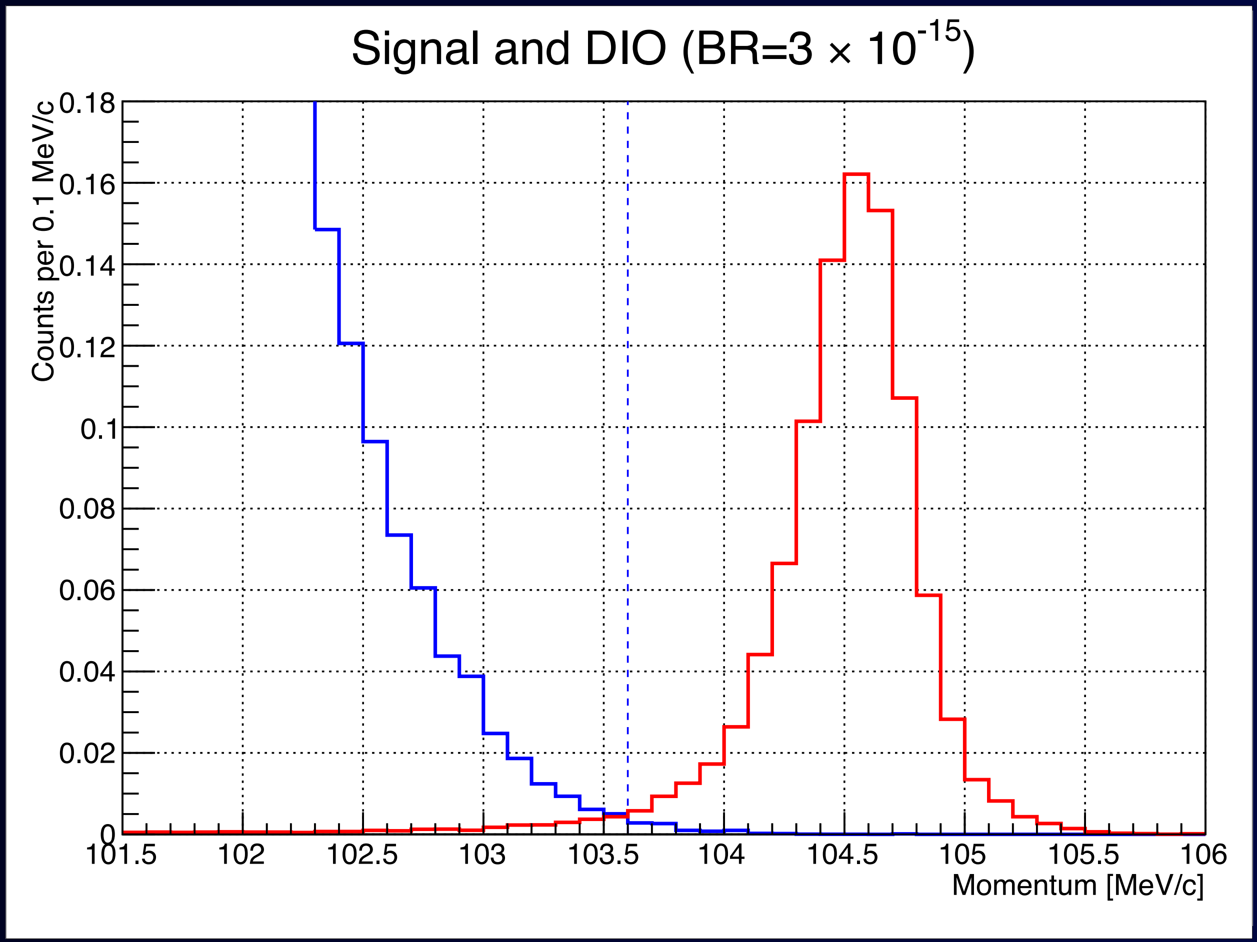
intrinsic physics backgrounds	Muon decay in orbit (DIO) Radiative muon capture (RMC) neutrons from muon nuclear capture Protons from muon nuclear capture
beam-related backgrounds	Radiative pion capture (RPC) Beam electrons Muon decay in flights Neutron background Antiproton induced background
cosmic-ray and other backgrounds	Cosmic-ray induced background False tracking

Muon Decay in Orbit



Intrinsic Physics Background: Muon Decay in Orbit (DIO)



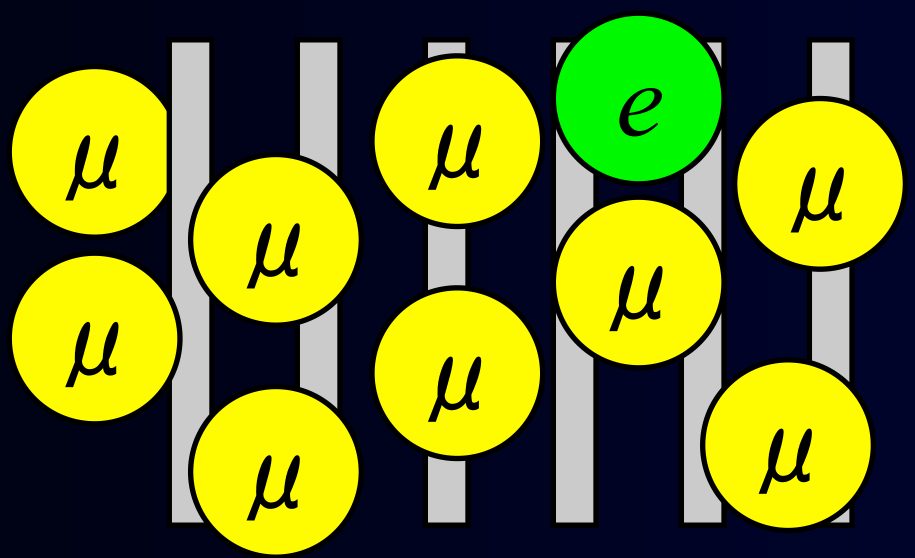


Good momentum resolution is needed.

In order to make a new-generation experiment to search for μ-e conversion …

$$B(\mu N \to eN) \leq 10^{-16}$$

Principle of Measurement of μ-e Conversion



muon stopping target

A total number of muons is the key for success.

COMET : 10^{18} **muons** (past exp. 10^{14} muons)

(note: 10^{10} sec=1000 years needed at PSI.)

Long Construction-Periods

(1) Great Wall: 1800 years

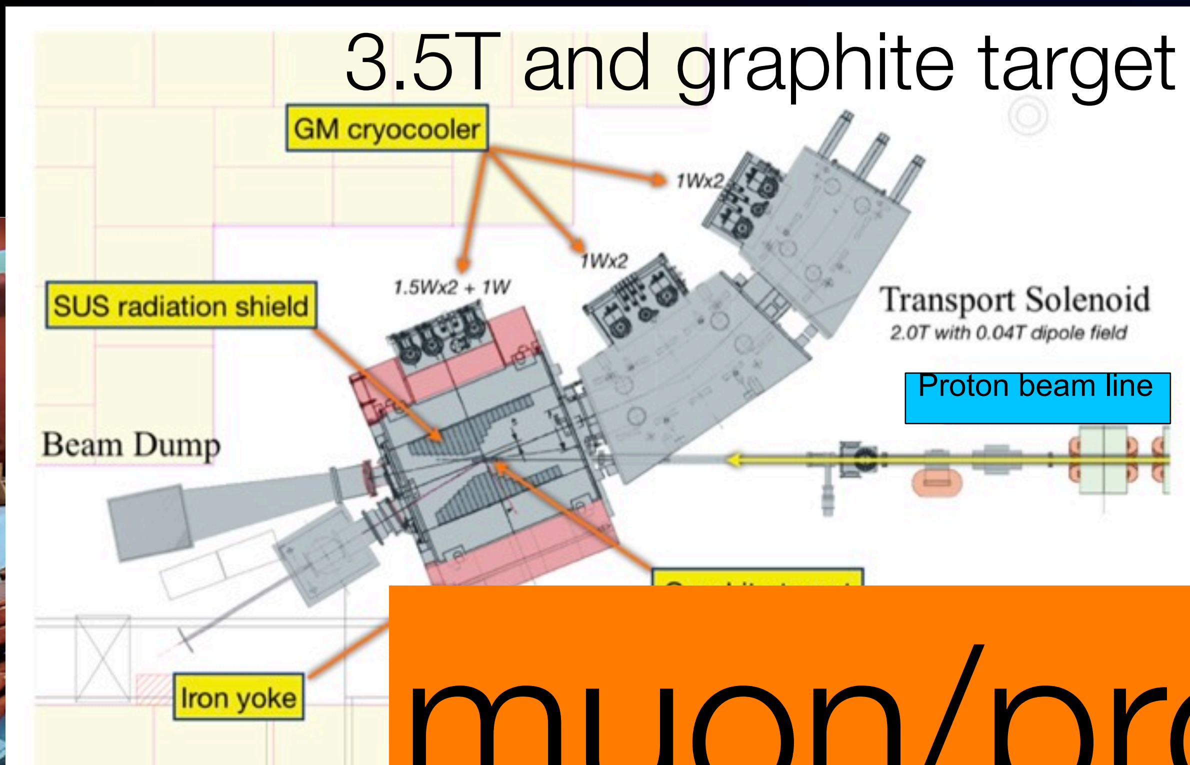
(2) Cologne Cathedral: 630 years

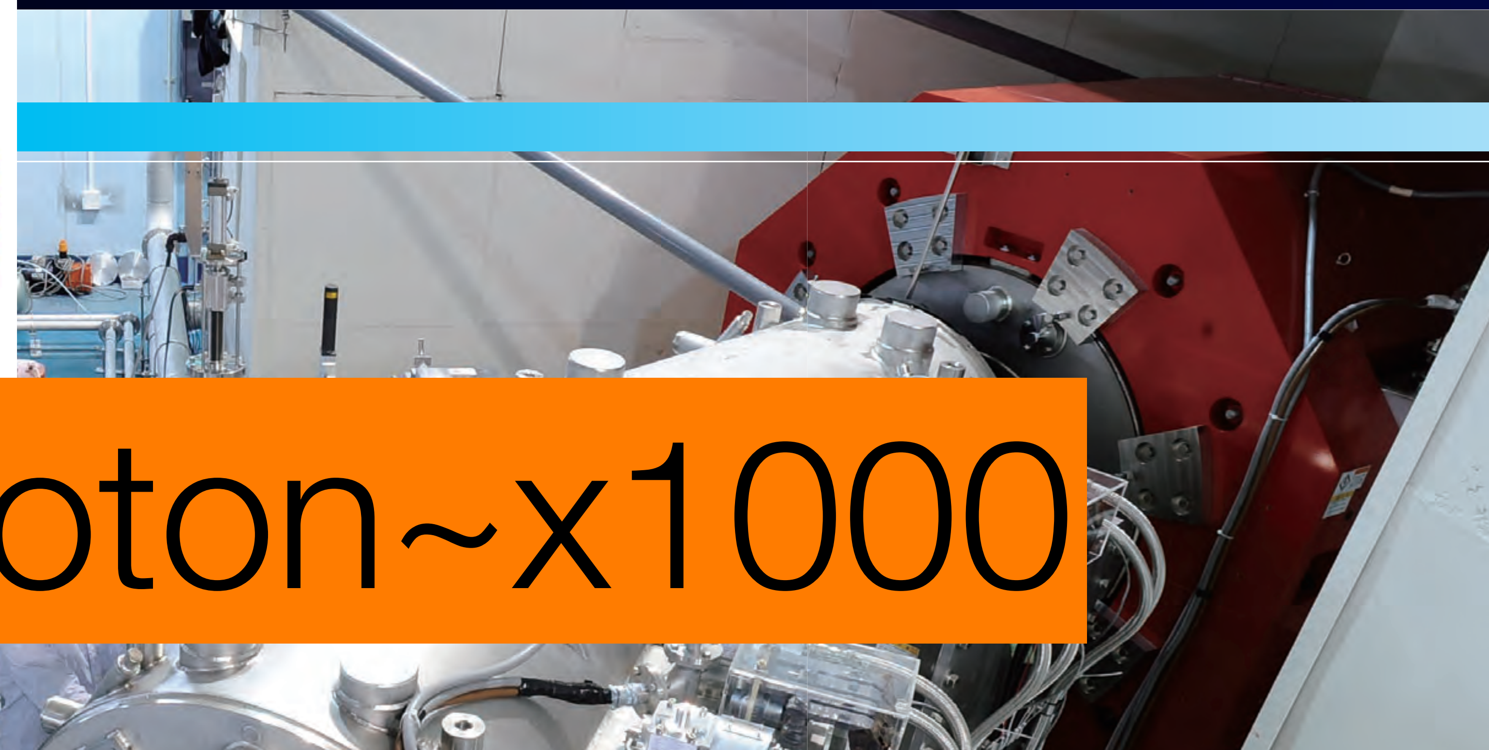
(3) Cathedral of Strasbourg: 300 years

(4) Great Pyramid of Giza : 20 years

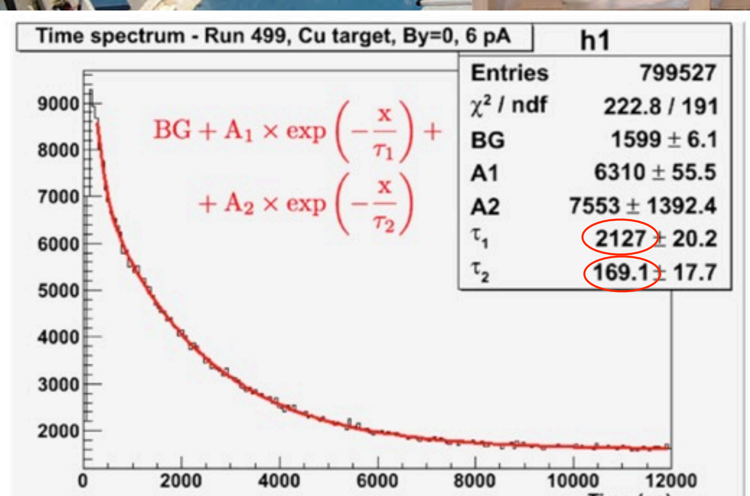
MuSIC at RCNP, Osaka University
- Highly Intense Muon Source -

Muon Science Intense Channel (>2011)

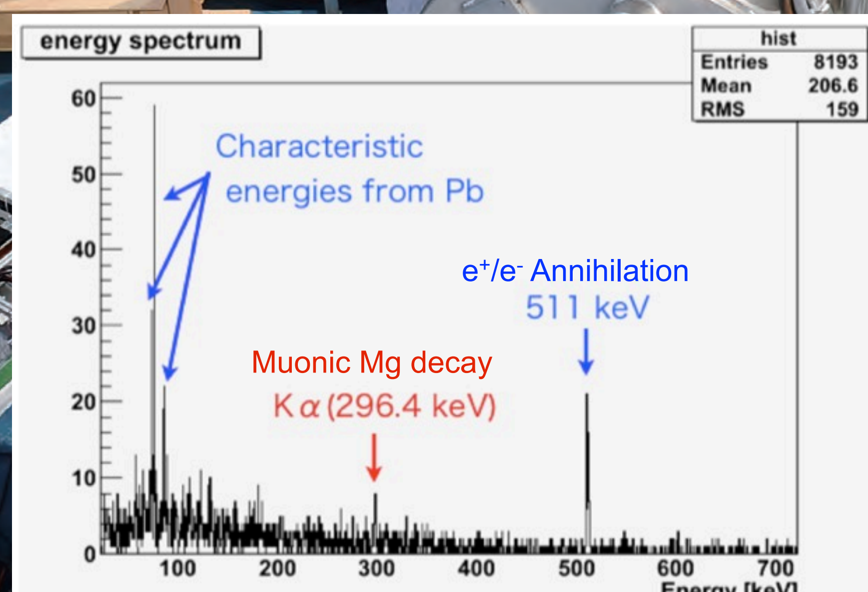




muon/proton~x1000



	Free muon*	Cu**	Plastic scint.**
τ (ns)	2197.03 ± 0.04	163.5 ± 1	2026.3 ± 1.5



MuSIC muon yields

μ^+ : 3x10^8/s for 400W

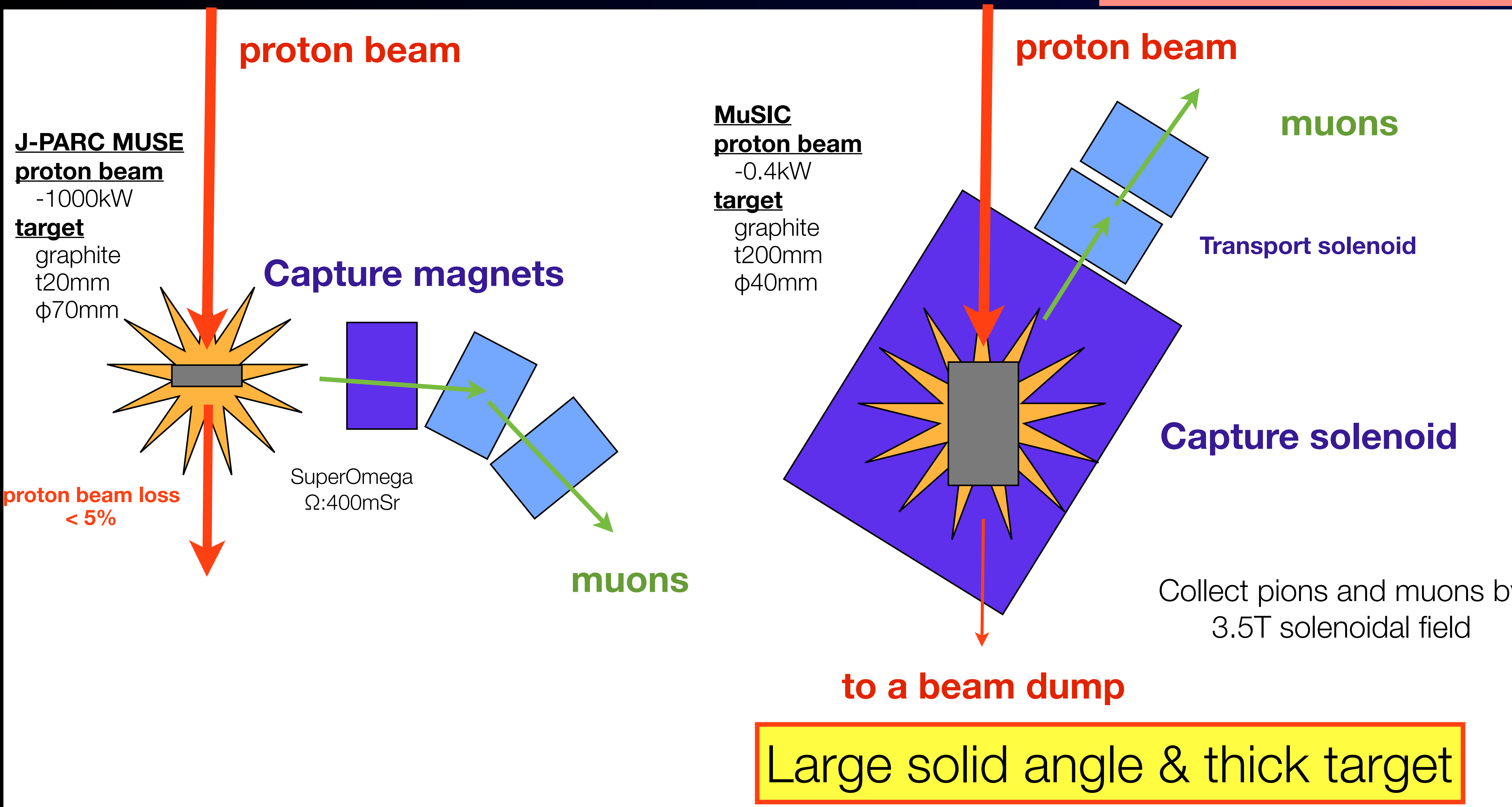
μ^- : 1x10^8/s for 400W

Production and Collection of Pions and Muons

Conventional muon beam line

More efficient

MuSIC,COMET,PRISM,
Neutrino factory,
Muon collider



Improvements for Background Rejection

Beam-related backgrounds → Beam pulsing with separation of 1μsec

measured between beam pulses

proton extinction = #protons between pulses/#protons in a pulse < 10^{-9}

Muon DIO background → low-mass trackers in vacuum & thin target

improve electron energy resolution

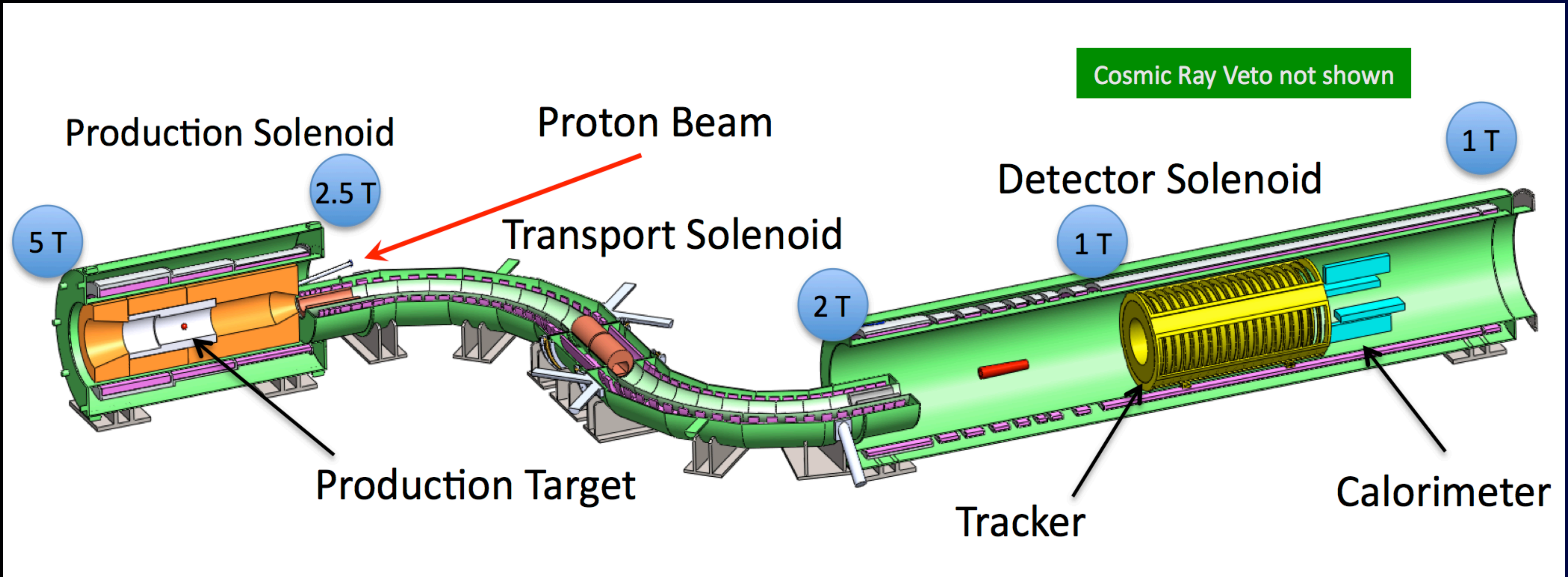
Muon DIF background → curved solenoids for momentum selection

eliminate energetic muons (>75 MeV/c)

based on the MELC proposal at Moscow Meson Factory

COMET at J-PARC

Mu2e at Fermilab



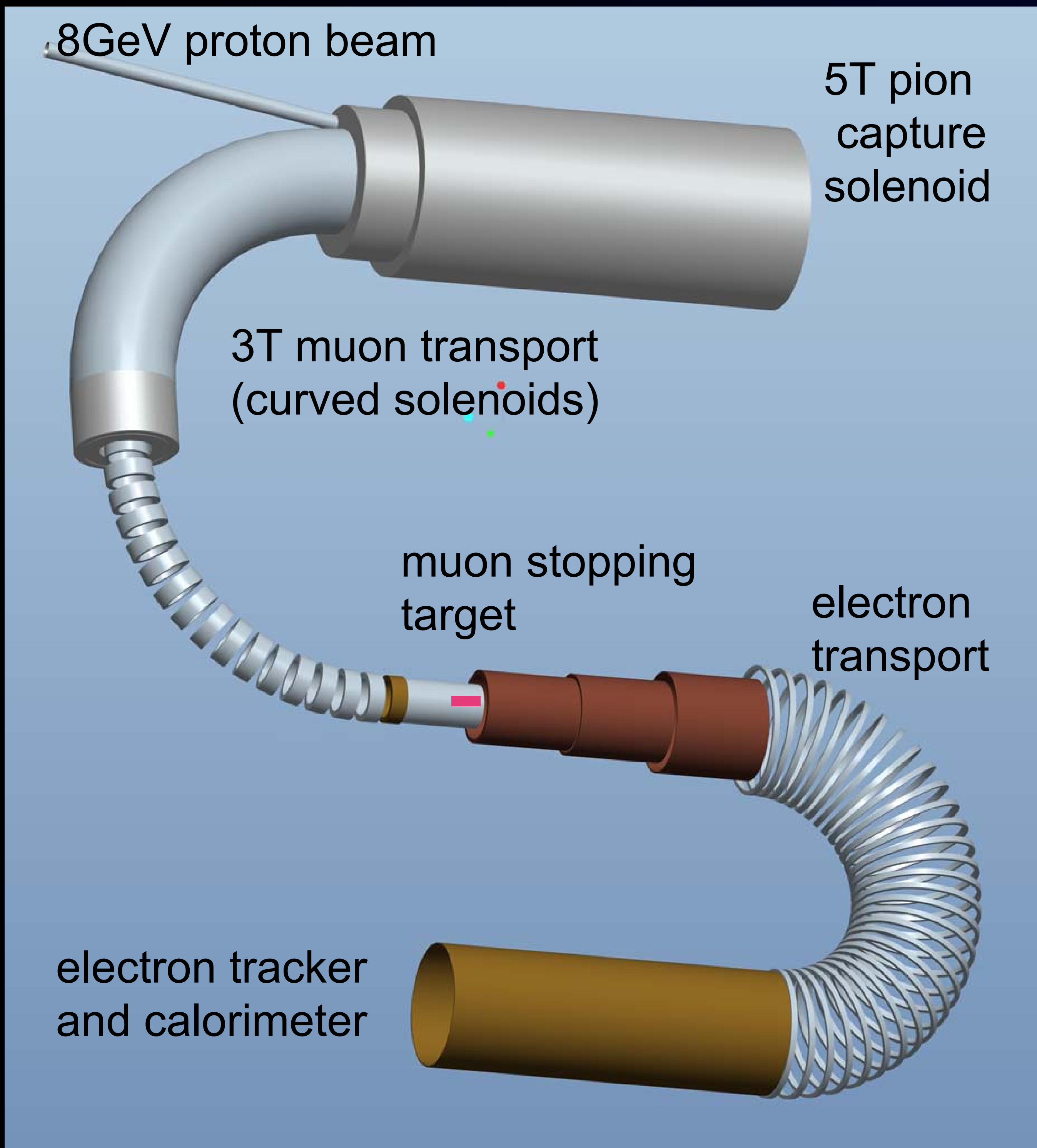
Single-event sensitivity : (2.5±0.3)x10^{-17}

Total background : (0.36±0.10) events

Expected limits : < 6x10^{-17} @90%C.L.

Running time: 3 years (2x10^{7}sec/year)

COMET at J-PARC: E21



Physics sensitivity : (1.0-2.6)x10^{-17}

Total background : 0.32 events

Expected limits : < 6x10^{-17}@90%CL

Running time: 1 years (2x10^7sec)

COMET Collaboration

182 collaborators
37 institutes, 15 countries

PI: Y. Kuno

The COMET Collaboration

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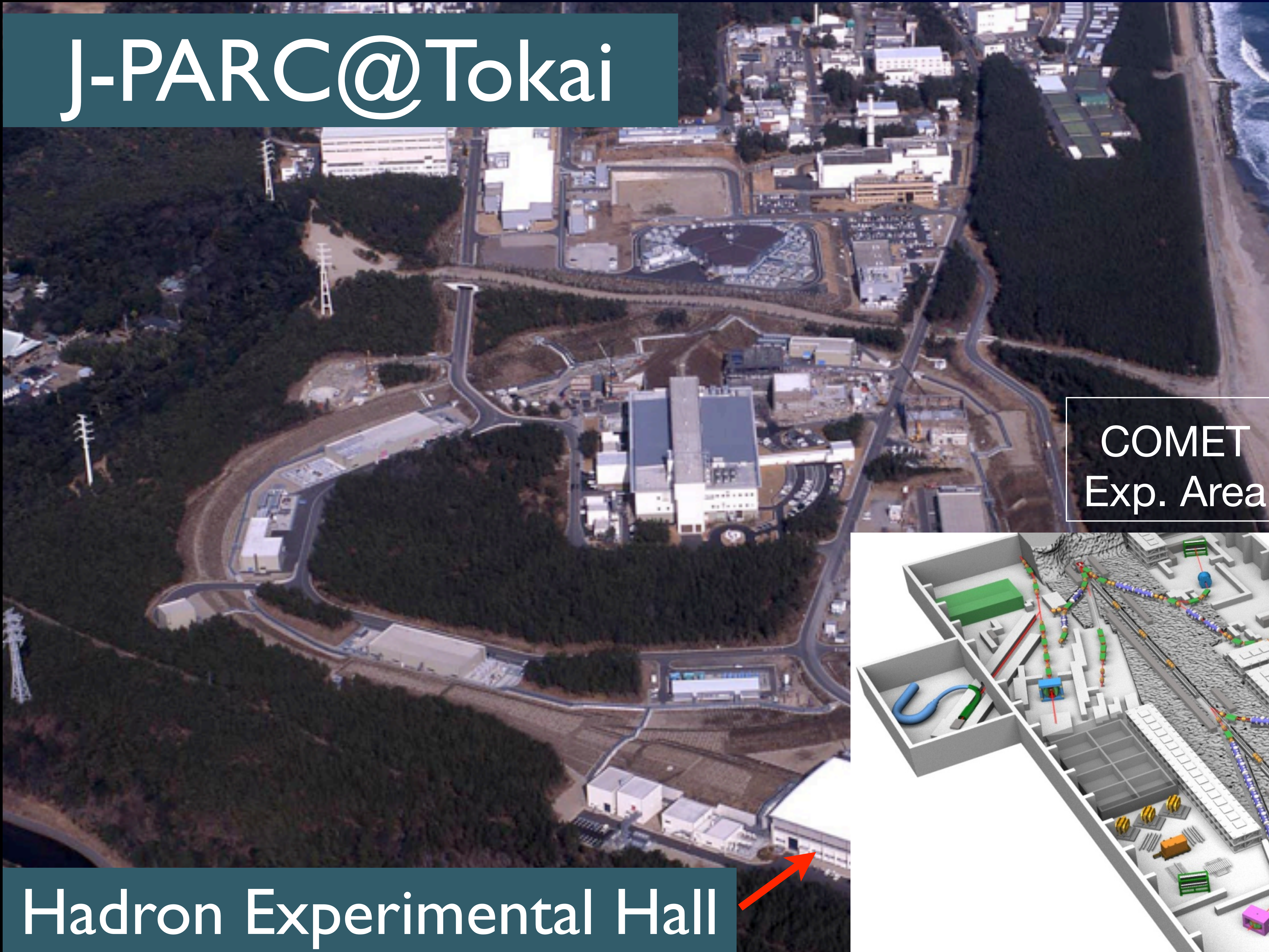
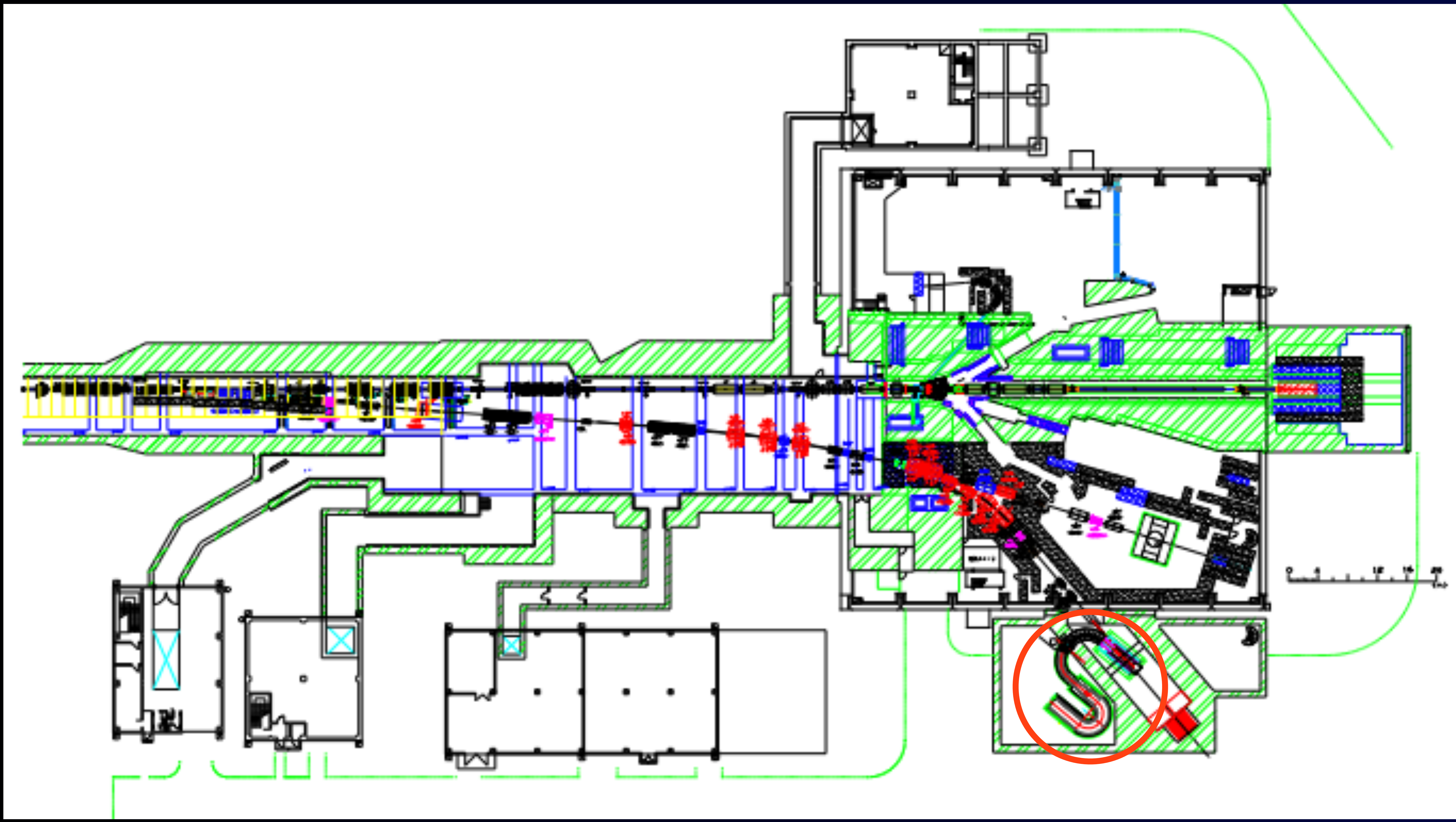
COMET Logo

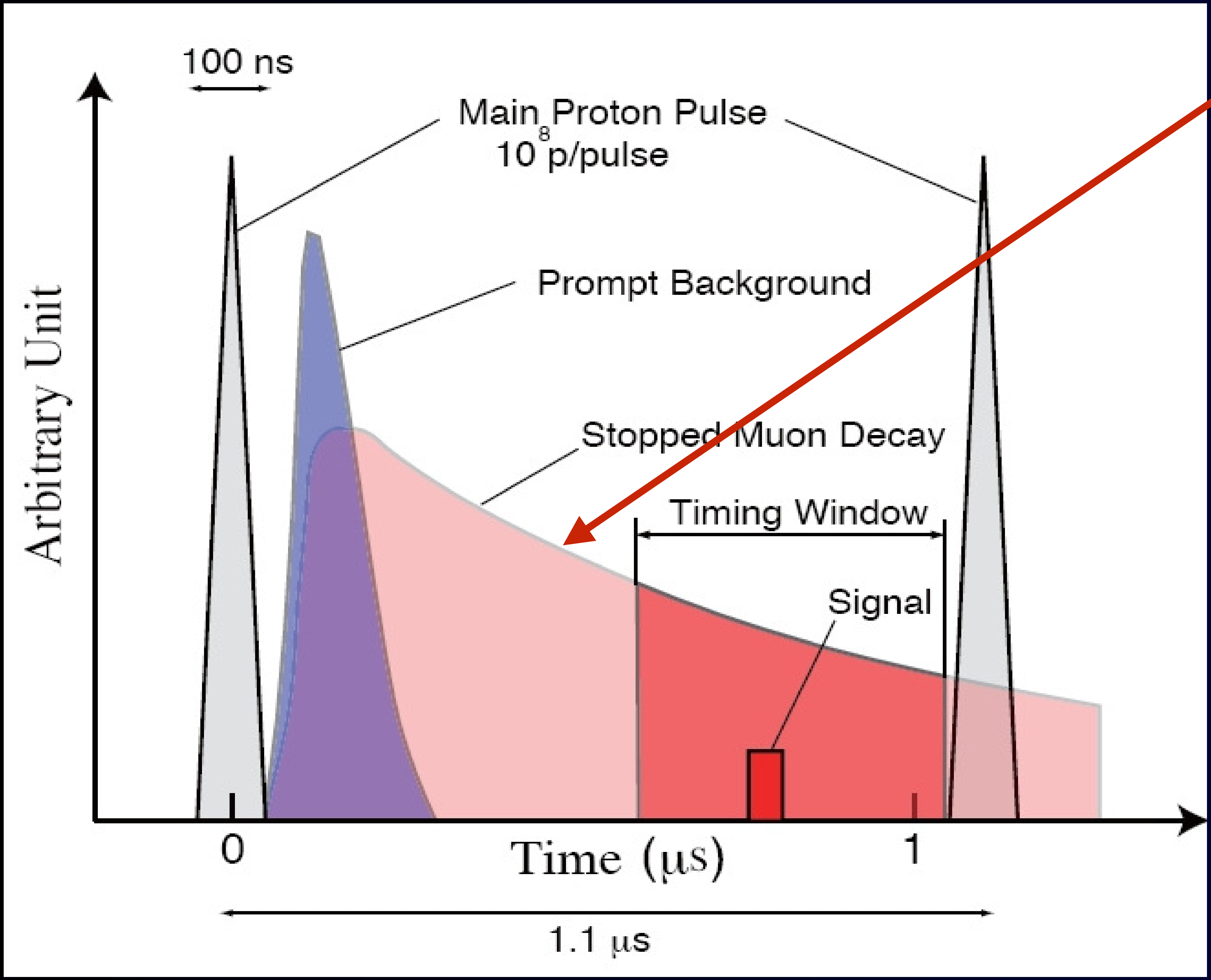
J-PARC@Tokai



COMET Proton Beamline



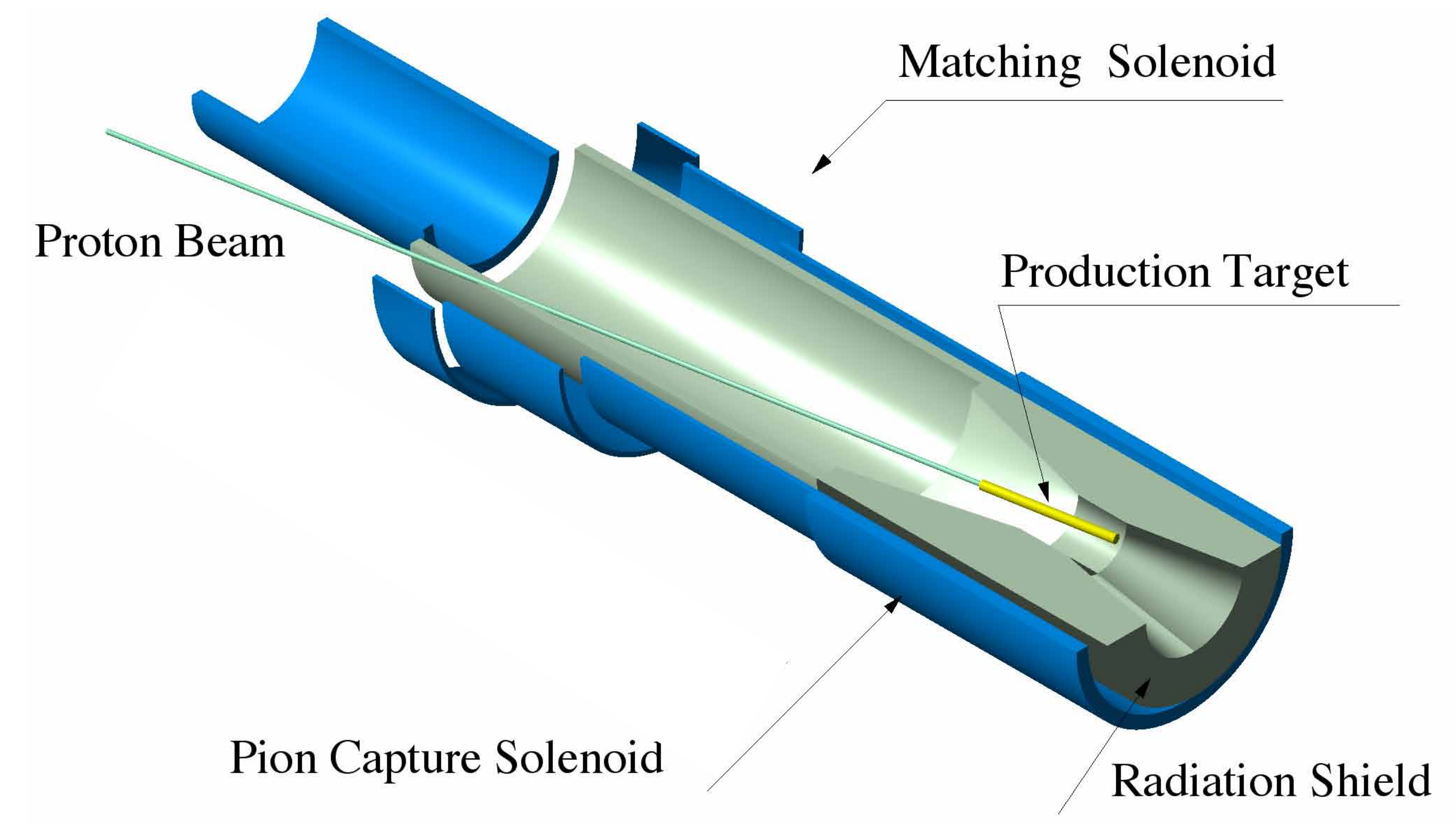
Time Structure of Measurement in COMET



A lifetime of a muonic atom in aluminium ~ 880 sec

Pion Capture in Solenoids

high muon yield



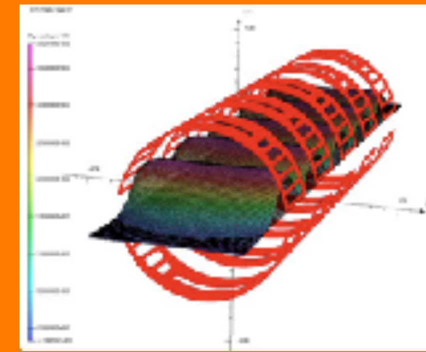
proton target in a solenoidal field (~5 T)

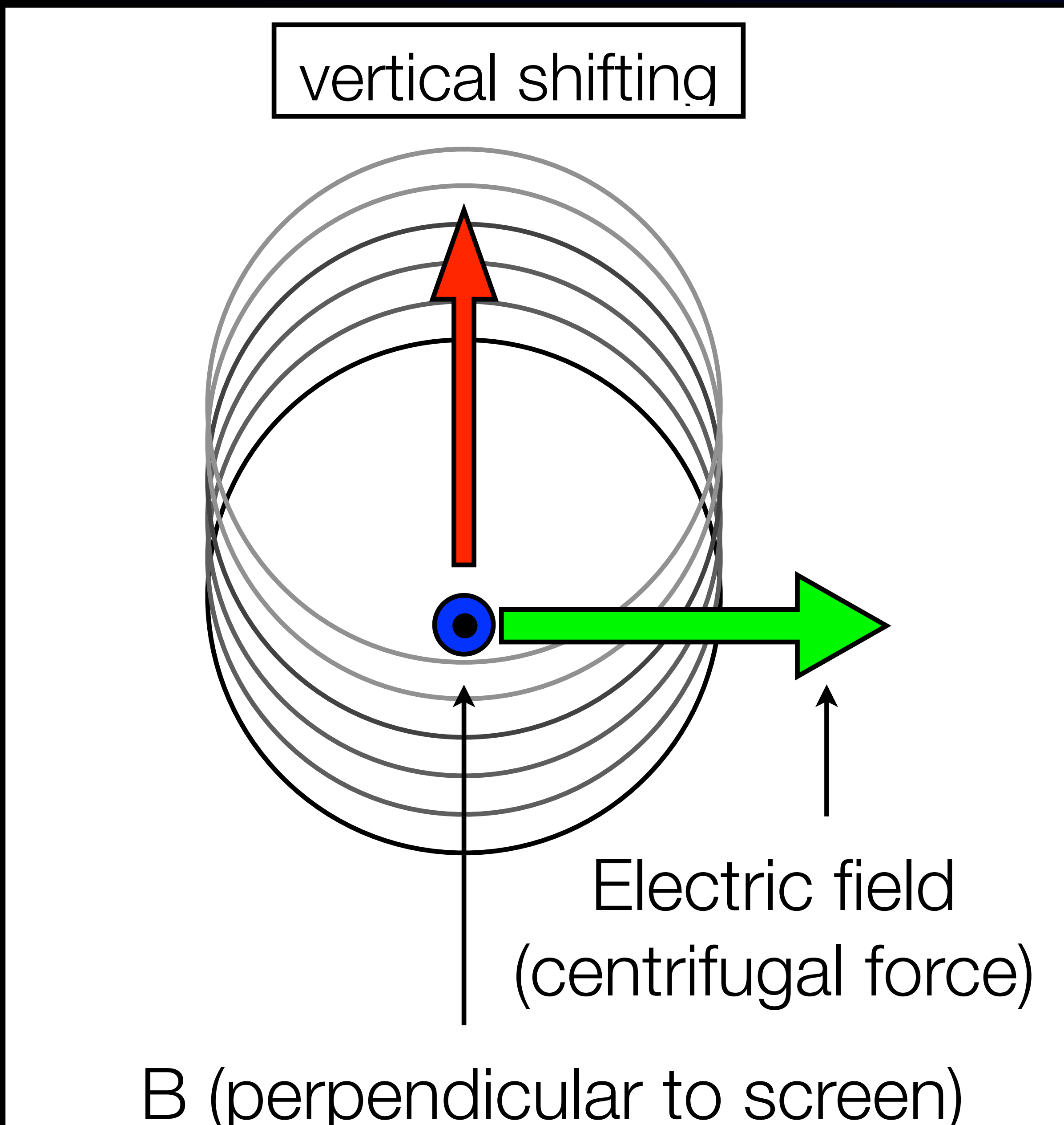
a long proton target (1.5~2 interaction length) of heavy material

$O(10^{11})$ stopped μ^-/sec for 50 kW protons

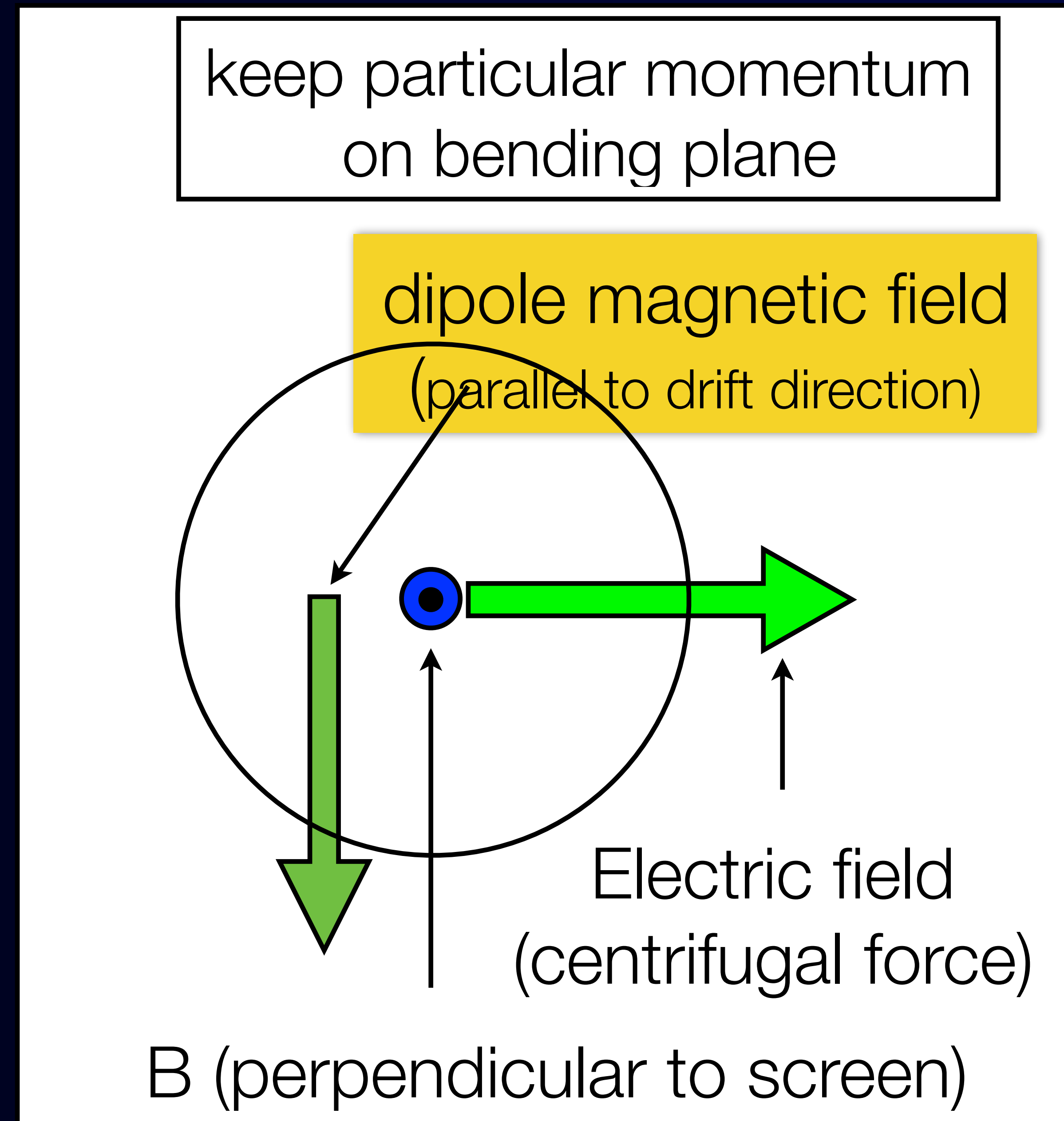
note: dependent on solenoid field and aperture, proton target material.

Particle Trajectories in Curved Solenoid



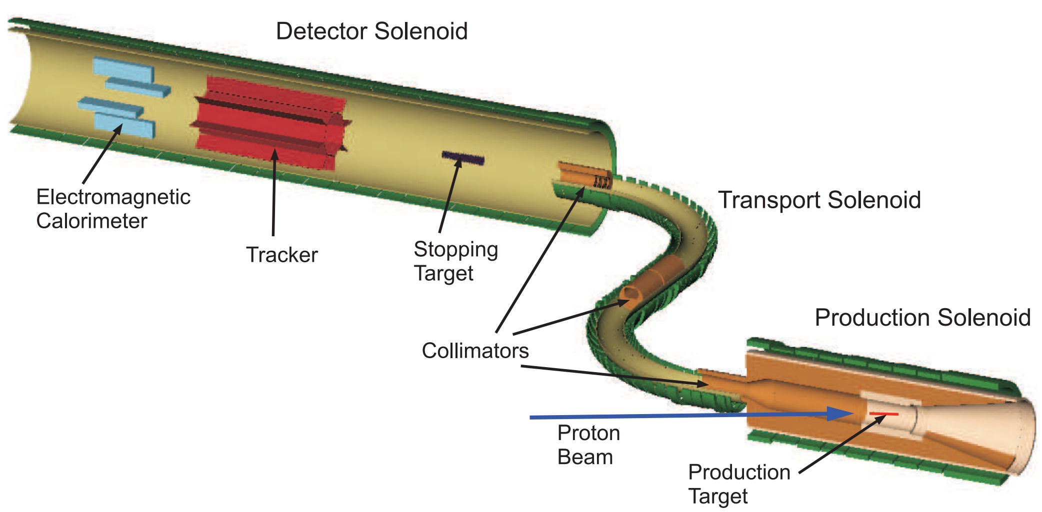


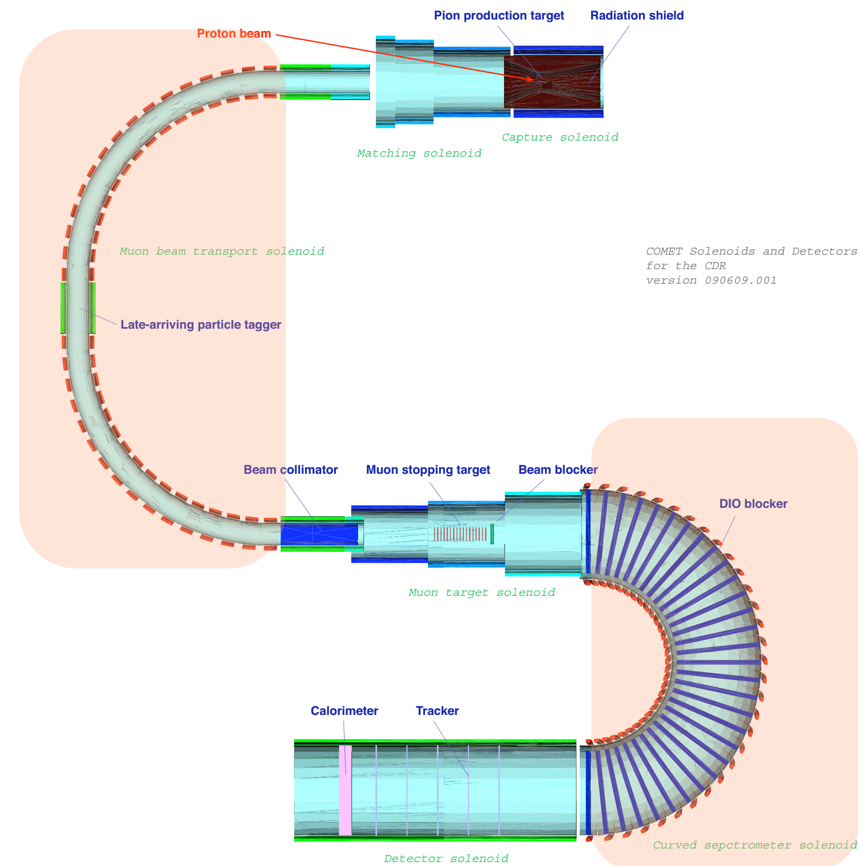
$$D = \frac{p}{qB}\theta_{bend}\frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + \frac{1}{\cos\theta})$$



$$B_{comp} = \frac{p}{qr}\frac{1}{2}(\cos\theta + \frac{1}{\cos\theta})$$

Mu2e vs. COMET





	Mu2e	COMET
muon beam line	2x 90° bends (opposite direction)	2x 90° bend (same direction)
electron spectrometer	straight solenoid	curved solenoid

Select low momentum muons

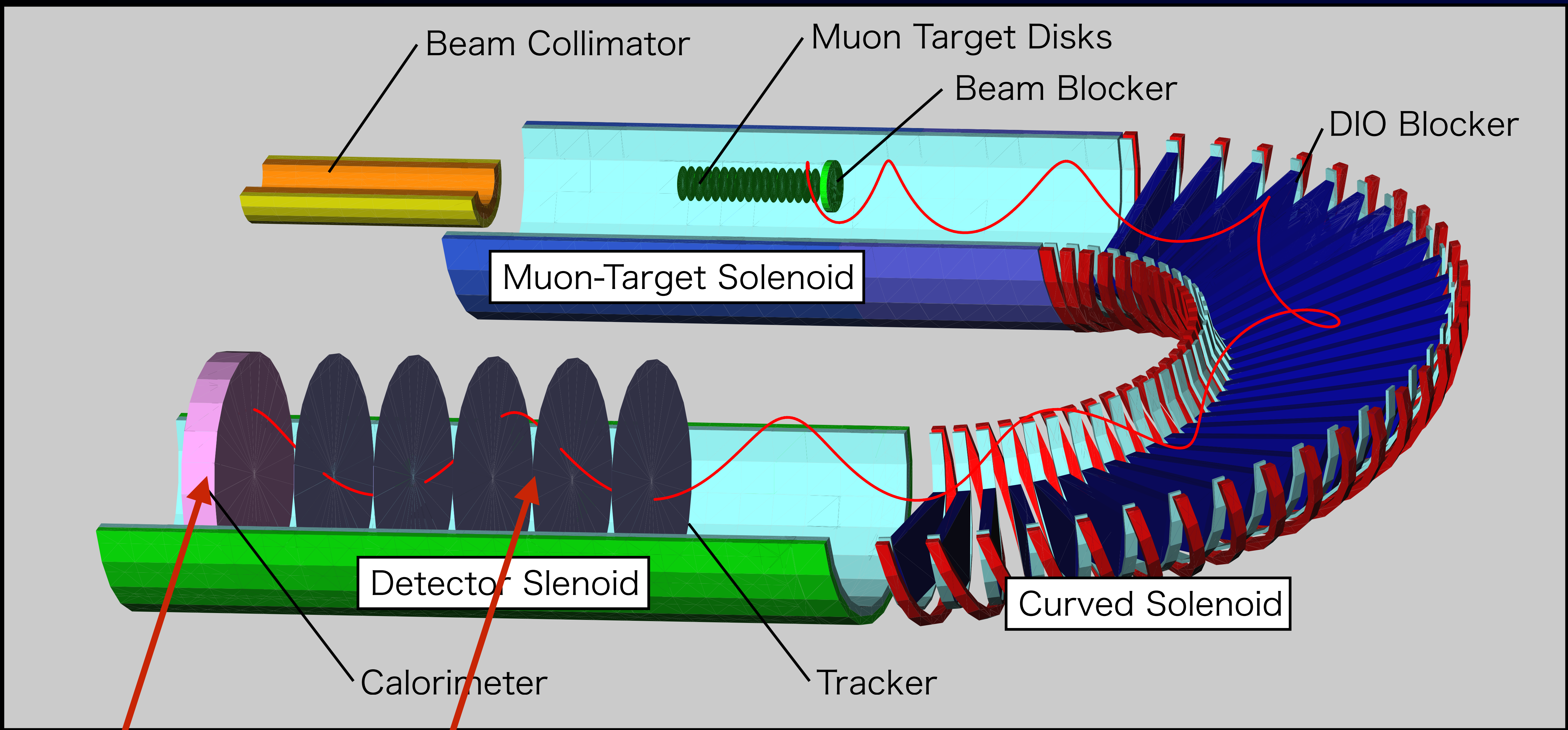
eliminate muon decay in flight

Selection of 100 MeV electrons

eliminate protons from nuclear muon capture.

eliminate low energy events to make the detector quiet.

COMET Detectors



ECAL

Straw Tracker

(# of straw stations is not determined)

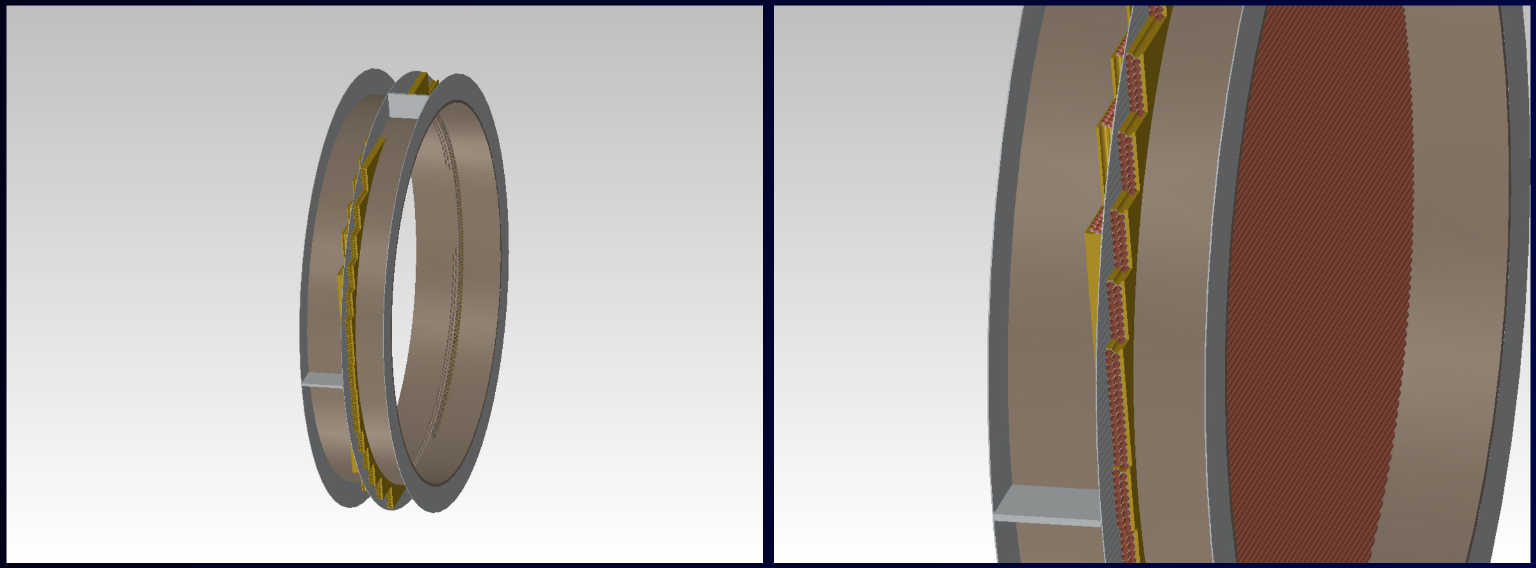
in vacuum under 1T magnetic field

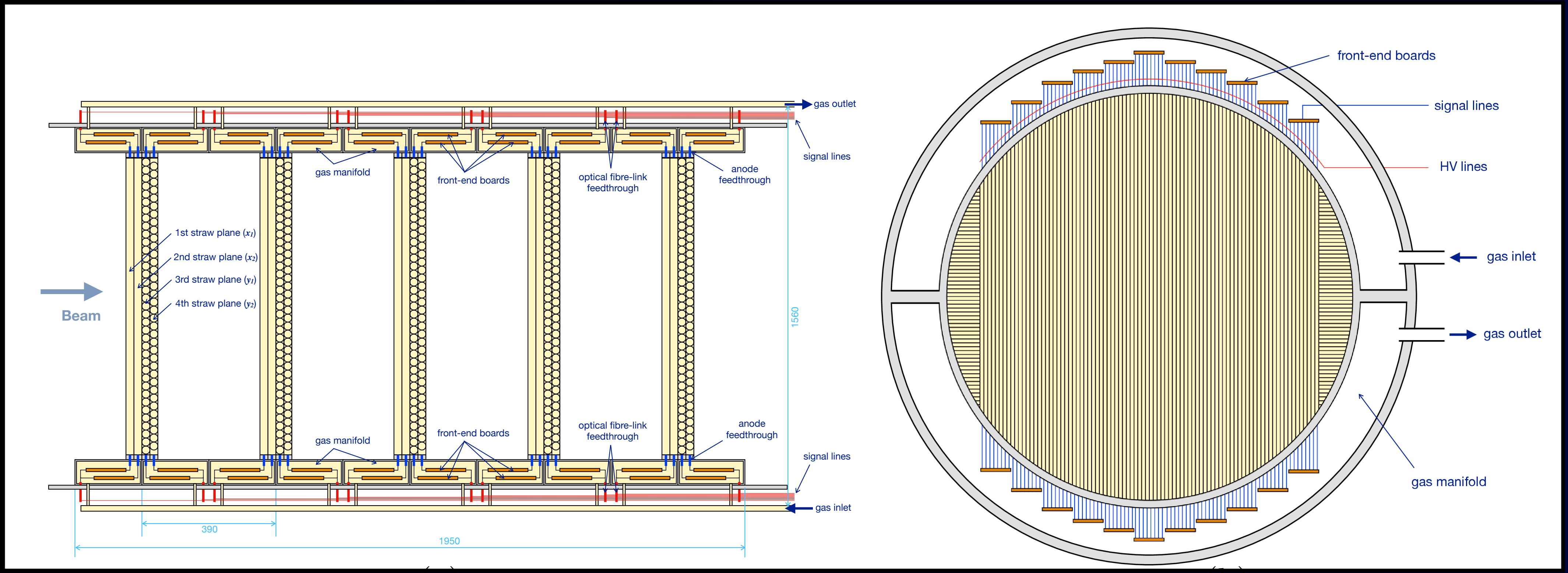
Straw Tracker (Str)

Straw Tracker Design

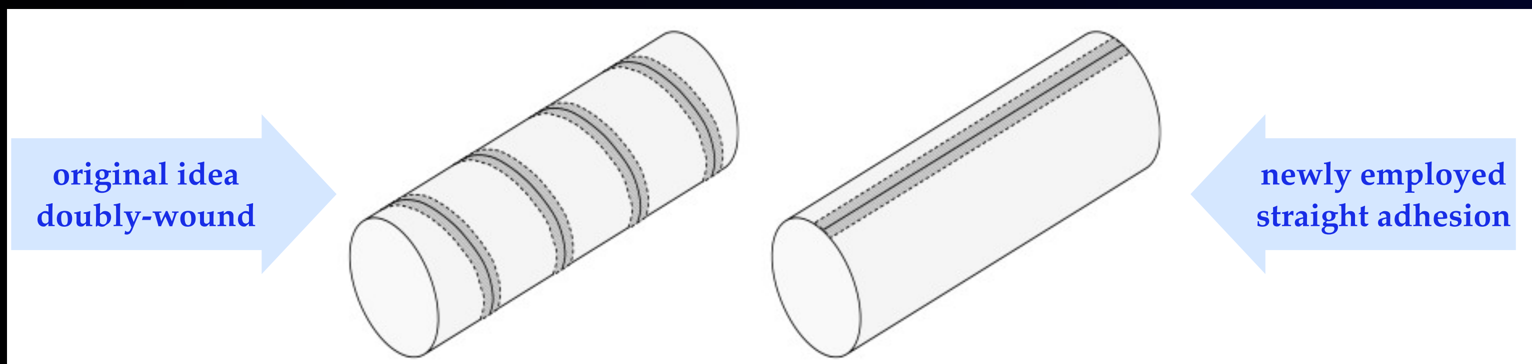
- inside vacuum with 1T
- more than five layers
- four planes / layer
- staggered by half a size
- gas Ar:C_2H_6 = 50:50

CAD design of the support ring





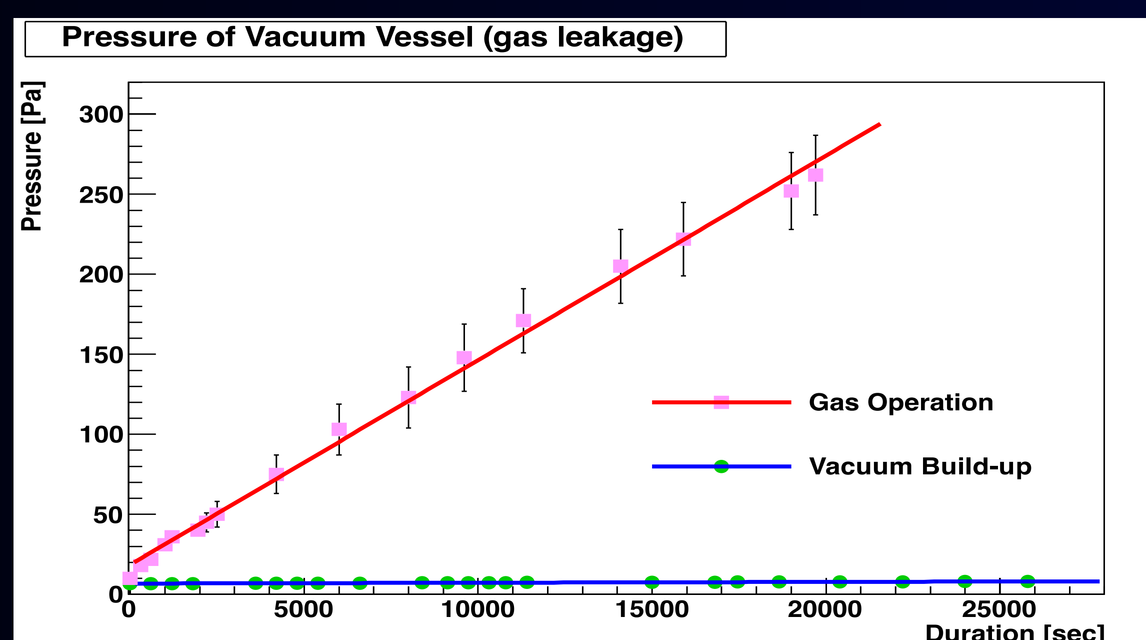
Straw Tube R&D

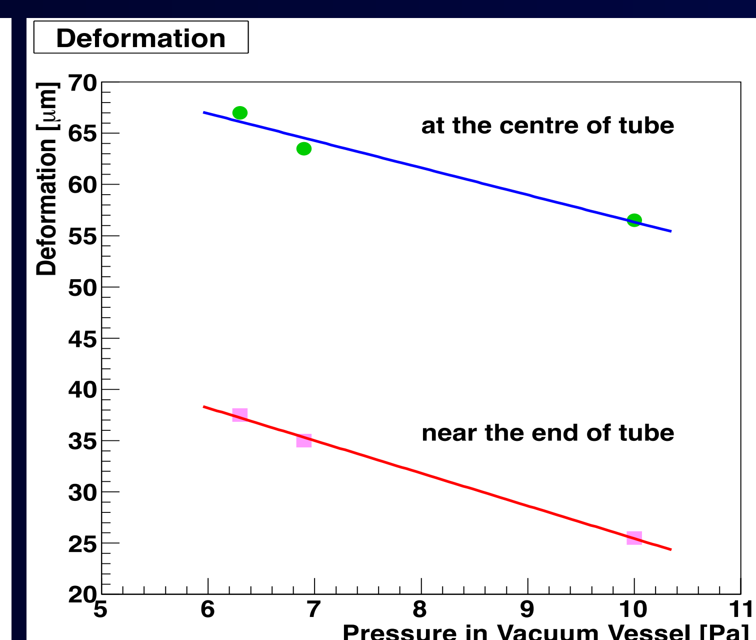


	V.1	V2	V3	V4
	NA62	Phase-I	Phase-I	Phase-II
diameter	9.75 mm	9.75 mm	9.75 mm	5 mm
thickness	36 µm	20 µm	12 µm	12 µm

gas leakage and deformation

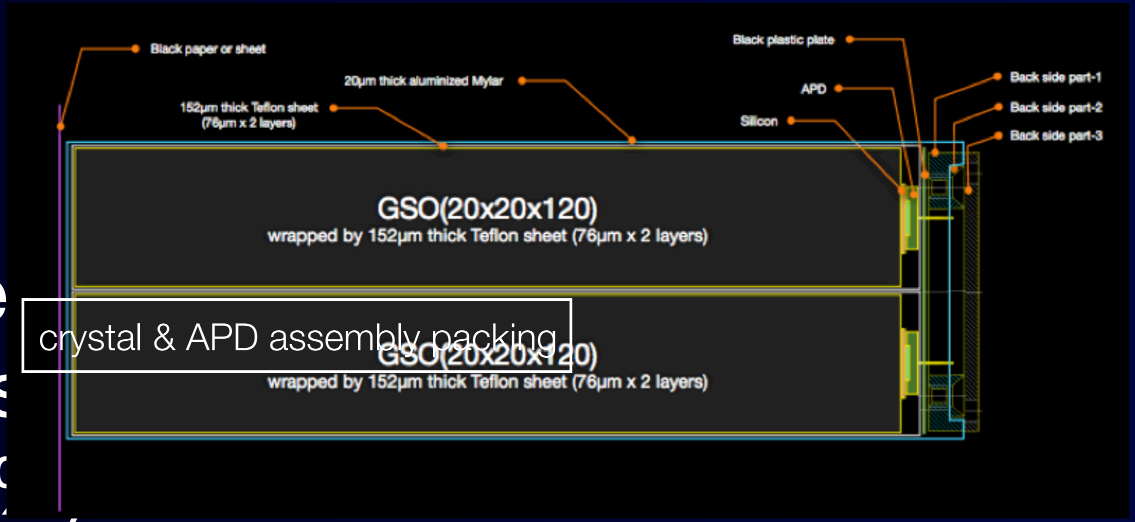
adhesion welding





Electron Calorimeter (ECAL)

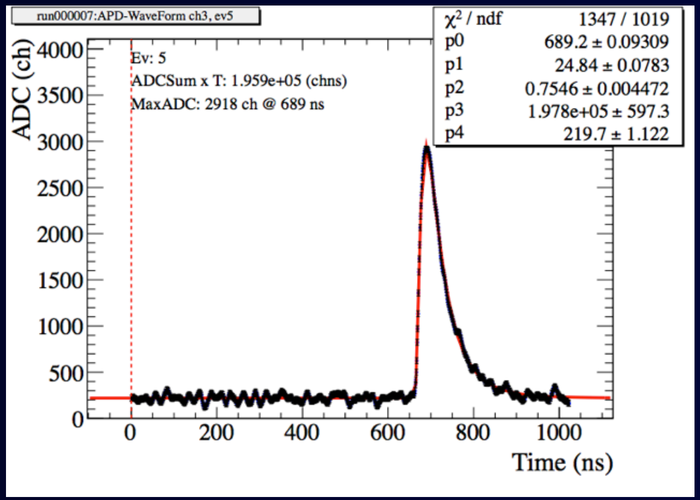
- ECAL
  - Energy measurement
    - compliment momentum measure
  - Needed for particle ID in beam BG s
  - Target resolution 2-3% (at least < 5
- Crystal choice
  - LYSO (20x20x(120-150) mm^3)
- Photon sensor
  - APD readout with fast amplifier
  - MPPC
- Readout
  - ROESTI with different shaping time
  - Digitisation using WFD



crystal & APD assembly packing


crystal assembly test

Typical WF with ADP readout



Energy

COMET Signal Sensitivity (/2x10^7 sec)

- Single event sensitivity

$$B(\mu^- + Al \to e^- + Al) \sim \frac{1}{N_\mu \cdot f_{cap} \cdot A_e},$$

  - N_μ is a number of stopping muons in the muon stopping target. It is 2x10^{18} muons.
  - f_{cap} is a fraction of muon capture, which is 0.6 for aluminium.
  - A_e is the detector acceptance, which is 0.04〜0.08.

total protons	8.5x10^{20}
muon transport efficiency	0.008
muon stopping efficiency	0.3
# of stopped muons	2.0x10^{18}

$$B(\mu^- + Al \to e^- + Al) = 2.6 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$B(\mu^- + Al \to e^- + Al) < 6 \times 10^{-17} \quad (90\%C.L.)$$

Background Rates

Radiative Pion Capture	0.05
Beam Electrons	$< 0.1^{\ddagger}$
Muon Decay in Flight	< 0.0002
Pion Decay in Flight	< 0.0001
Neutron Induced	0.024
Delayed-Pion Radiative Capture	0.002
Anti-proton Induced	0.007
Muon Decay in Orbit	0.15
Radiative Muon Capture	< 0.001
μ^- Capt. w/ n Emission	< 0.001
μ^- Capt. w/ Charged Part. Emission	< 0.001
Cosmic Ray Muons	0.002
Electrons from Cosmic Ray Muons	0.002
Total	0.34

‡ Monte Carlo statistics limited.

beam-related prompt backgrounds

beam-related delayed backgrounds

intrinsic physics backgrounds

cosmic-ray and other backgrounds

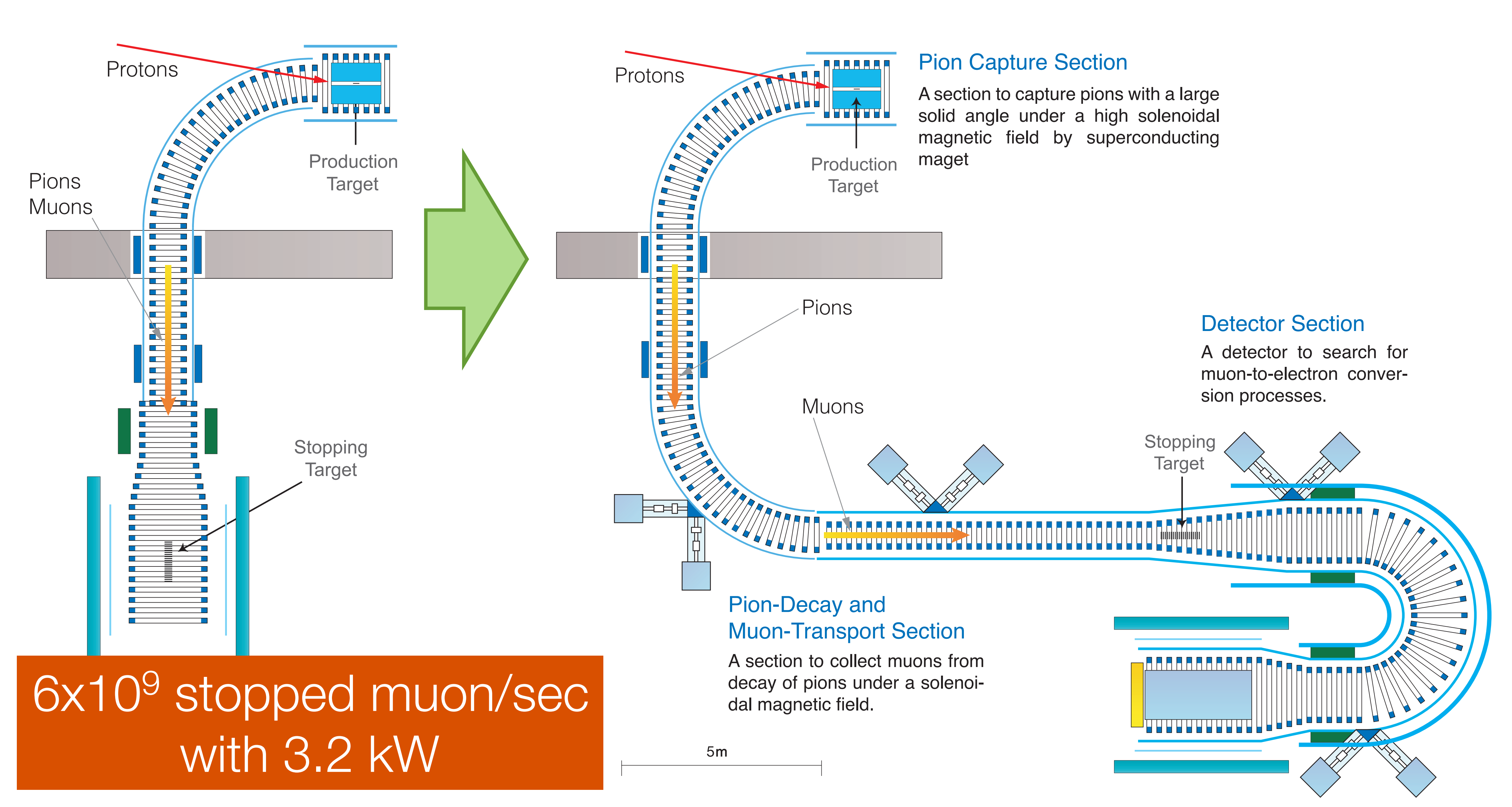
Expected background events are about 0.34.

COMET Phase-I

COMET Staged Approach (2012~)

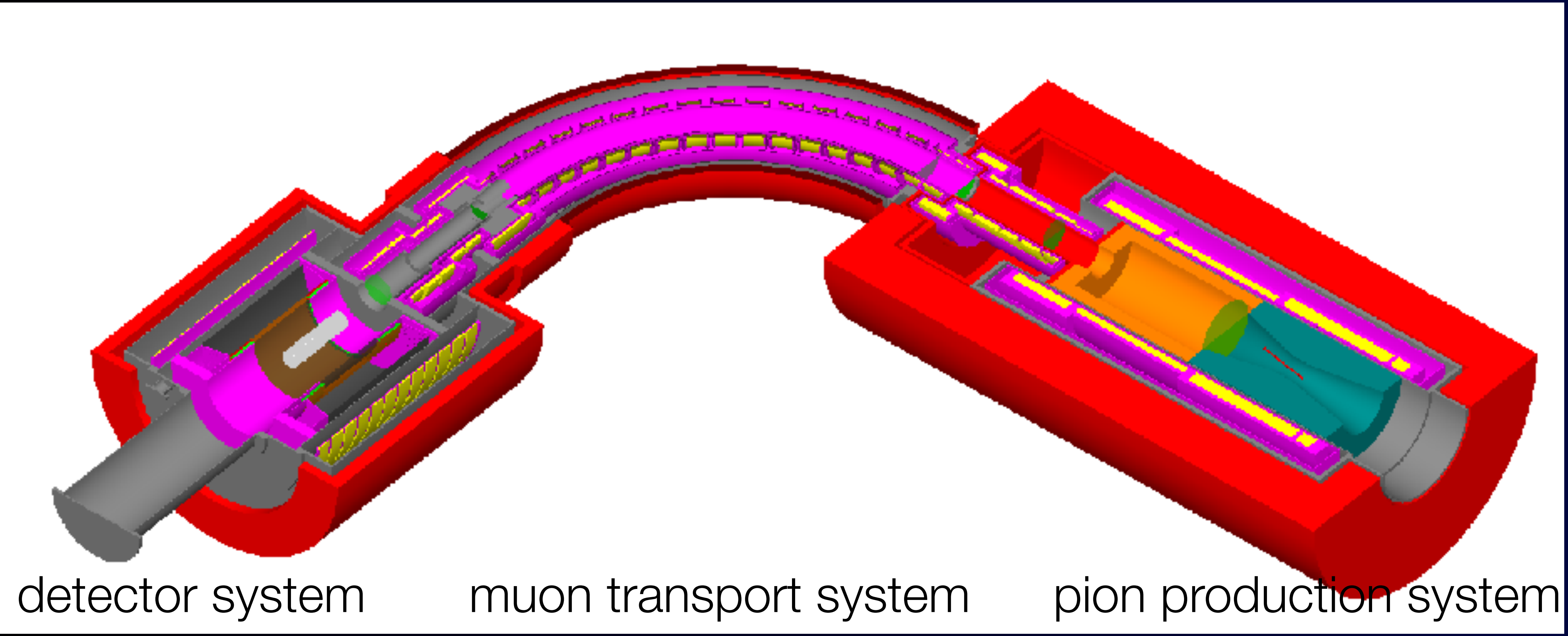
COMET Phase-I

COMET Phase-II



6×10^{9} stopped muon/sec with 3.2 kW

COMET Phase-I



Single-event sensitivity : 3×10^{-15}

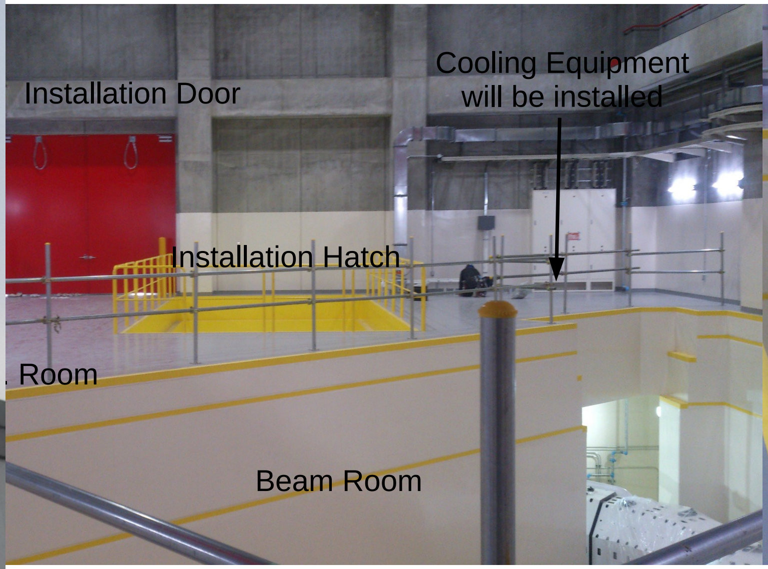
Total background : 0.2 events

Expected limits : < 6×10^{-15} @90%CL

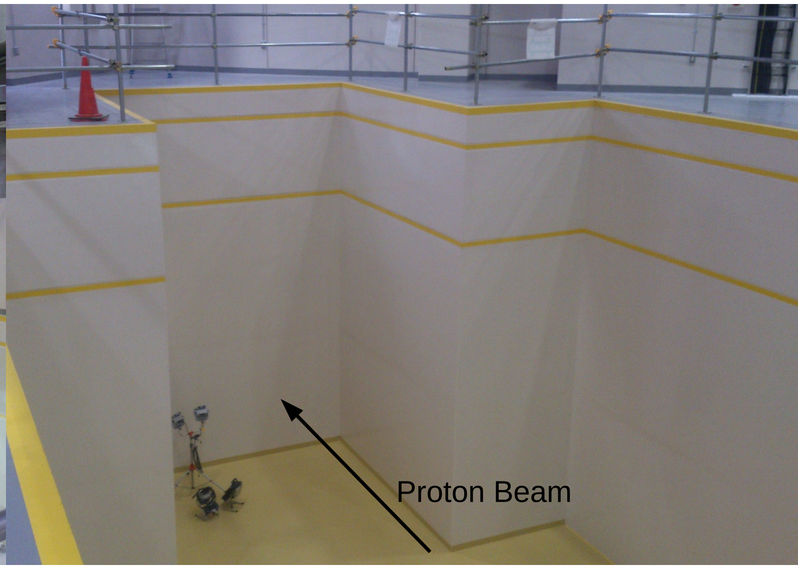
Running time: 150 days

COMET Building at J-PARC

Installation Yard

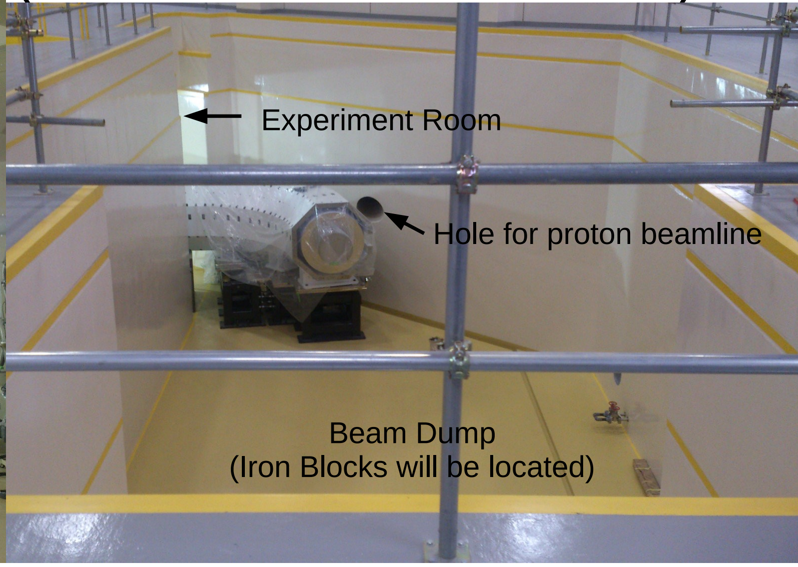


Beam Room

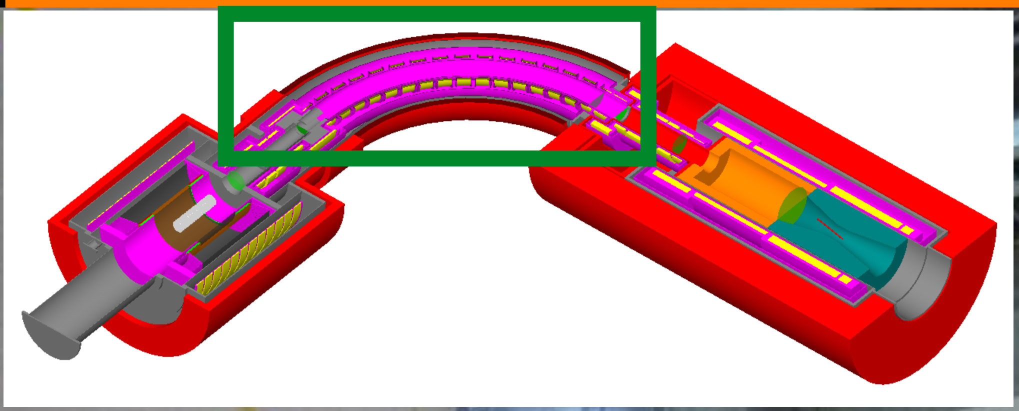


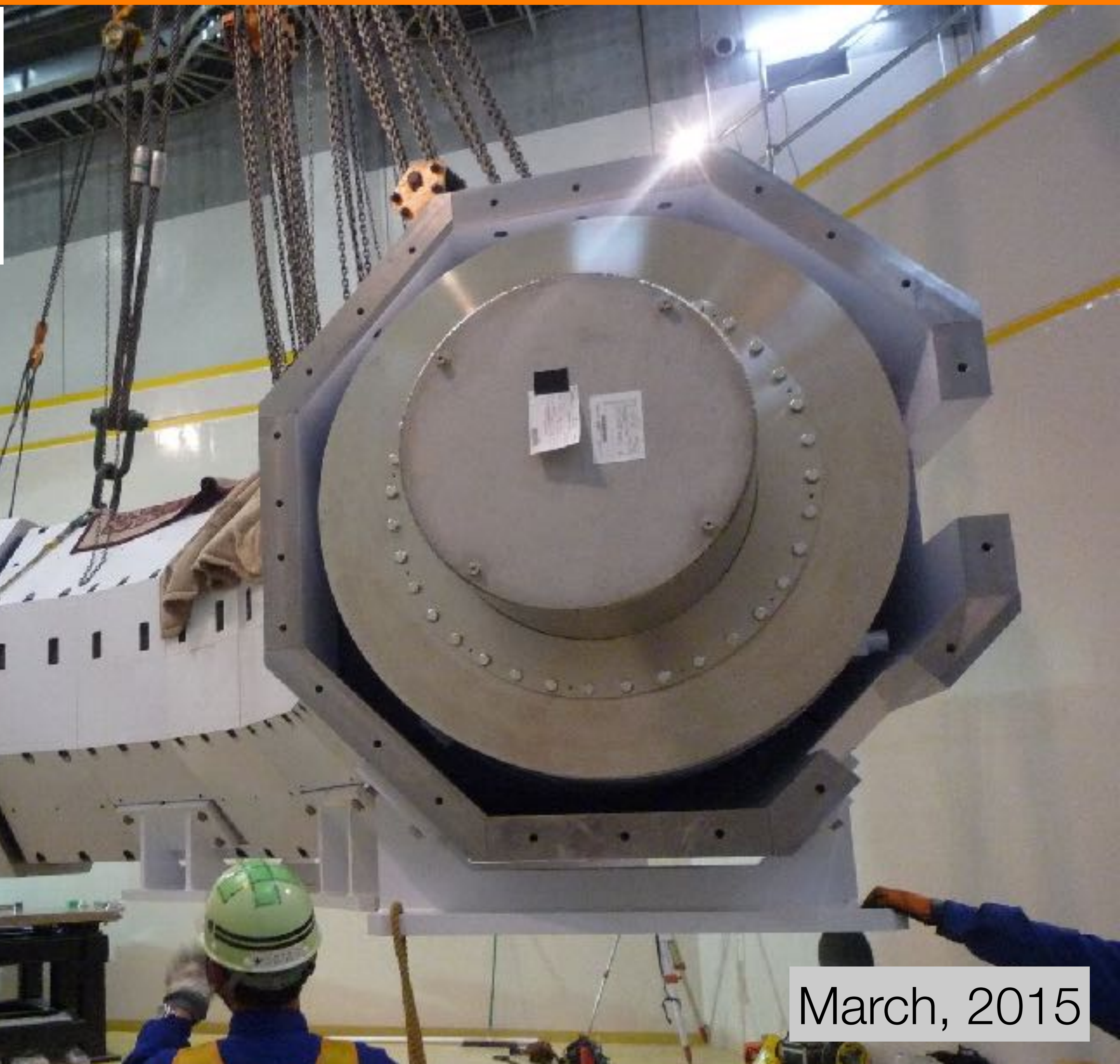
Experiment Room (View from Door)

Beam Room (view from Installation Yard)

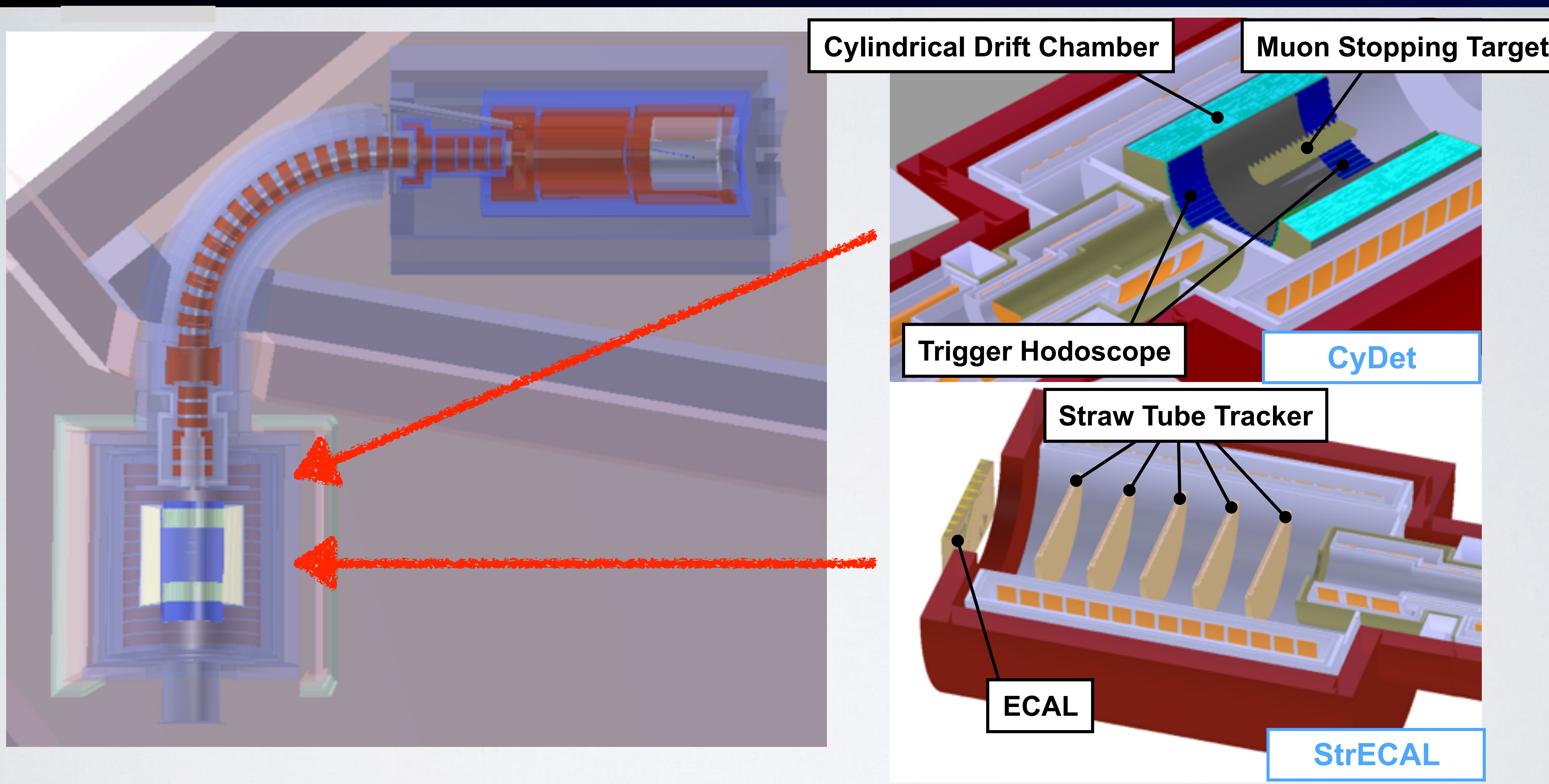


Curved Solenoids for Muon Transport Completed and Delivered!



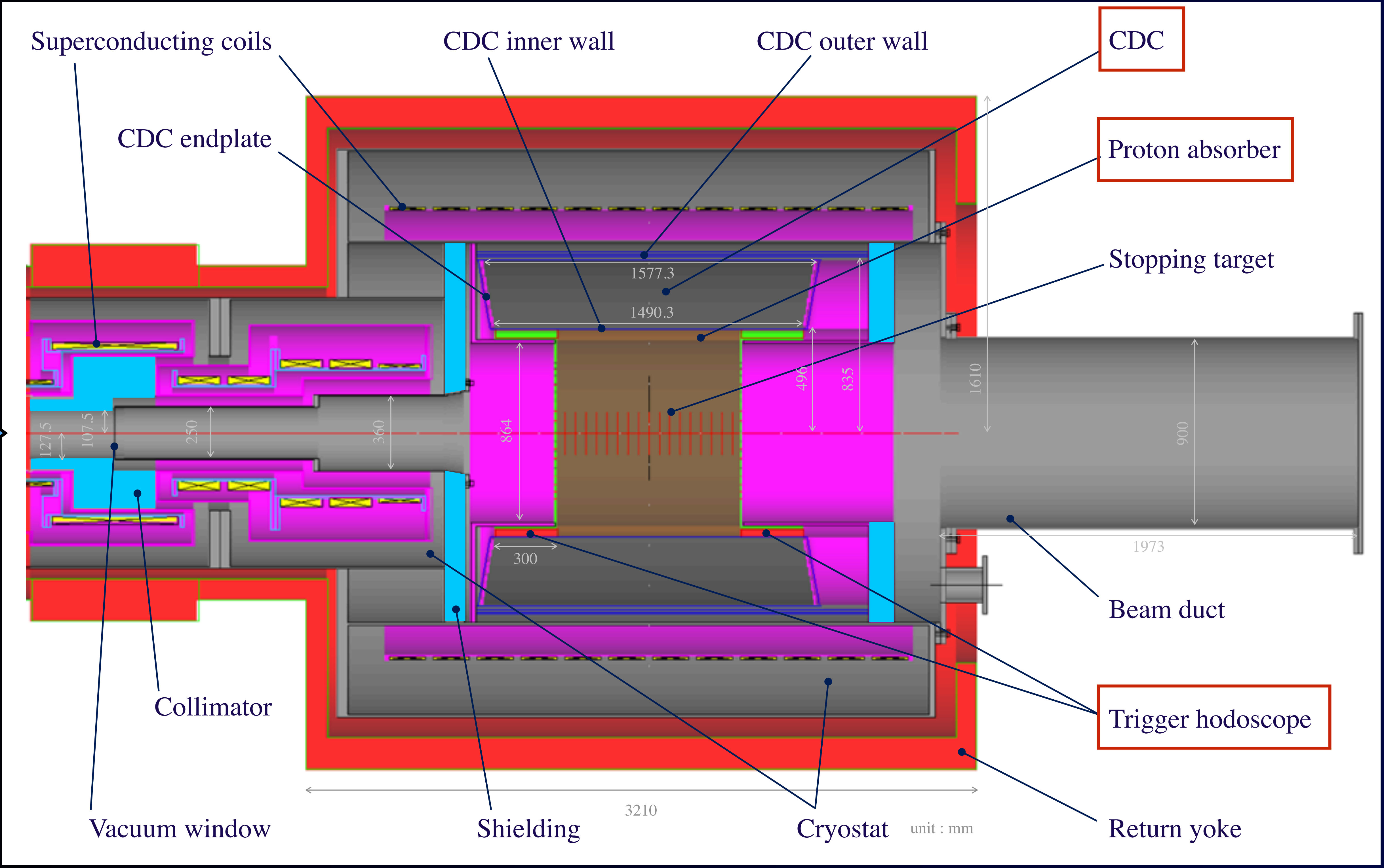


Two Detectors for COMET Phase-I

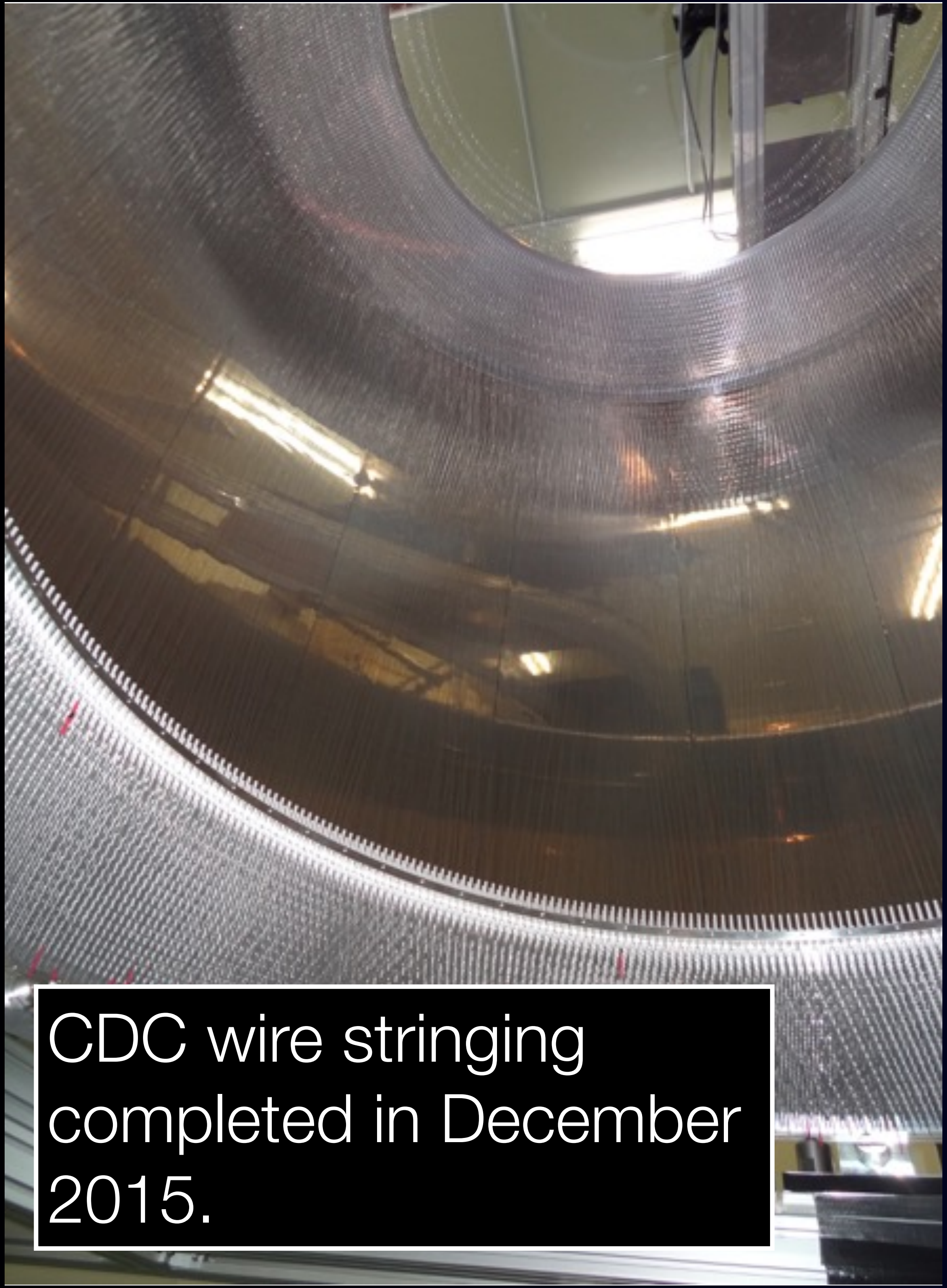


CyDet (Cylindrical Detector)

muon

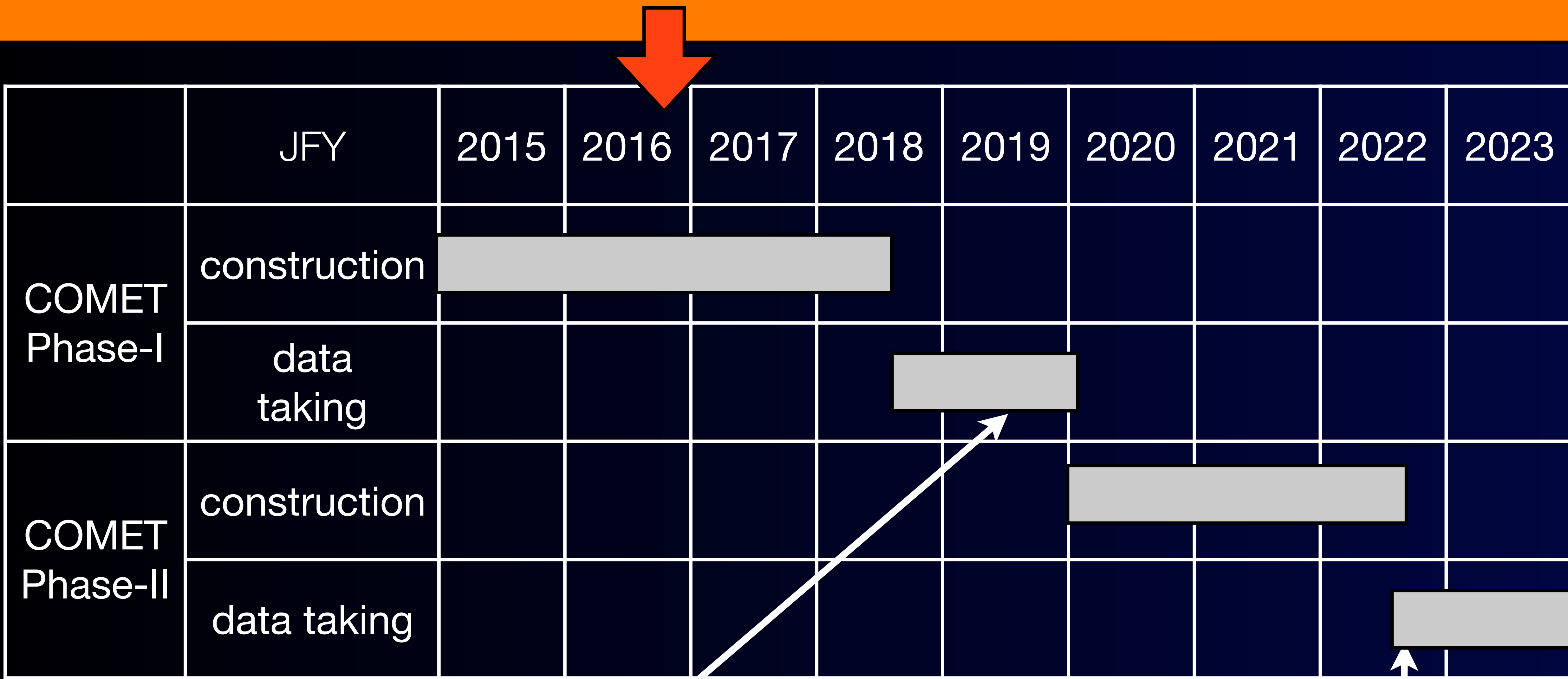


CDC Construction completed!


CDC wire stringing completed in December 2015.


CDC readout electronics completed in August 2015.

Schedule of COMET Phase-I and Phase-II



COMET Phase-I :
2018 ~
S.E.S. ~ 3×10^{-15}
(for 150 days
with 3.2 kW proton beam)

COMET Phase-II :
2022 ~
S.E.S. ~ $(1.0\text{-}2.6)\times10^{-17}$
(for 2×10^{7} sec
with 56 kW proton beam)

Other CLFV at COMET

Other Physics at COMET Phase-I

$\mu^- + N(Z) \rightarrow e^+ + N^*(Z-2)$

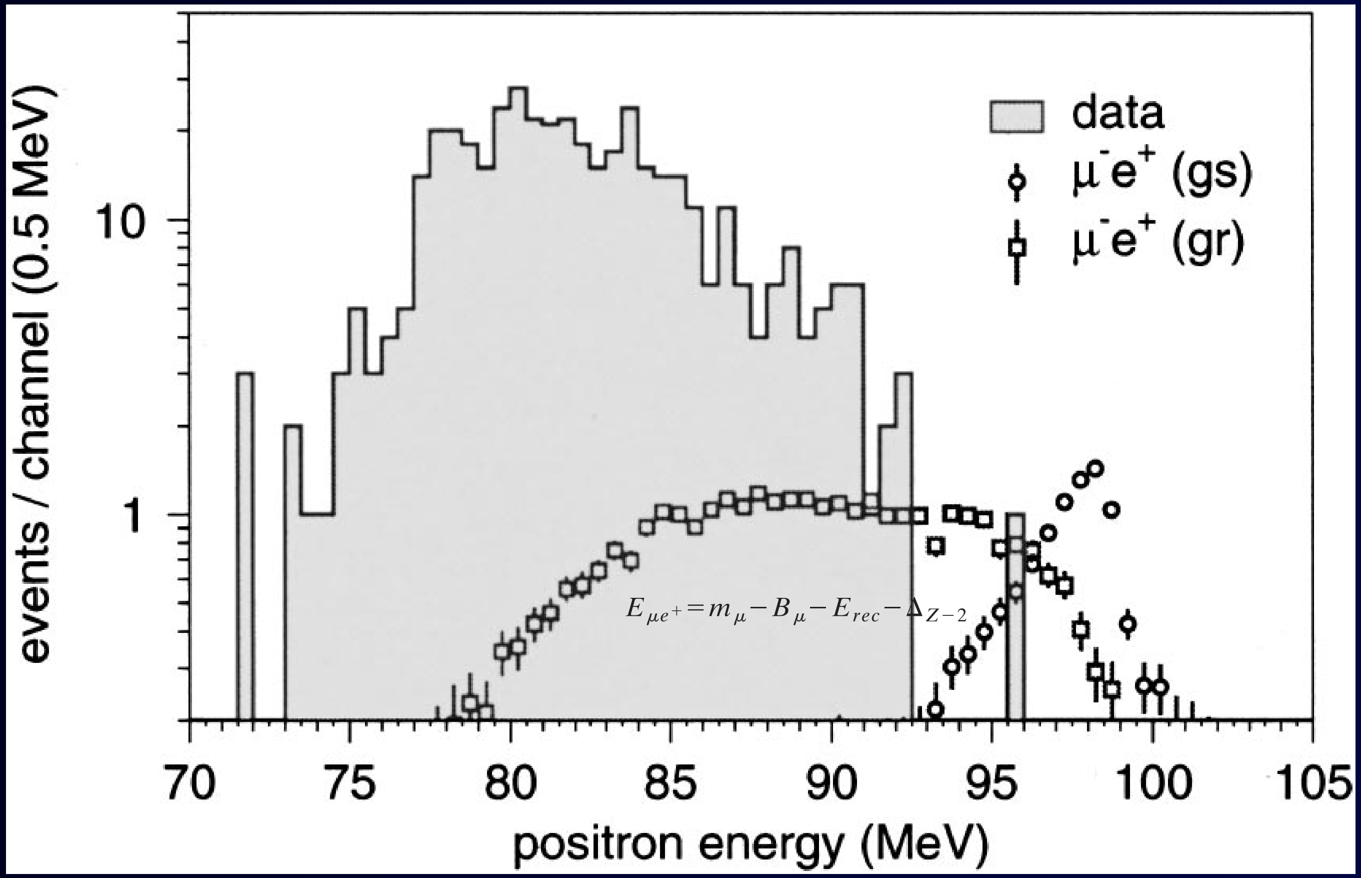
Lepton number violation (LNV)

signal signature

$$E_{\mu e^+} = m_\mu - B_\mu - E_{rec} - \Delta_{Z-2}$$

backgrounds

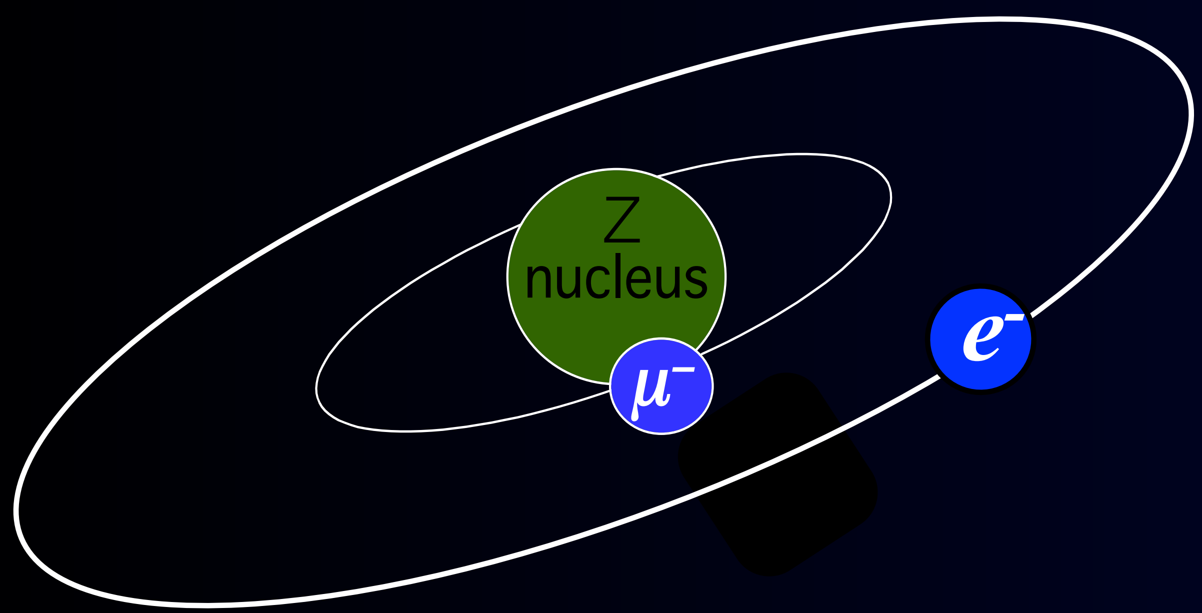
positrons from photon conversion after radiative muon/pion nuclear capture



$\mu^- + \mathrm{Ti} \rightarrow e^+ + \mathrm{Ca(gs)}$	1.7×10^{-12}
$\mu^- + \mathrm{Ti} \rightarrow e^+ + \mathrm{Ca(ex)}$	3.6×10^{-11}

Other CLFV Physics at COMET Phase-I

$\mu^- + e^- \rightarrow e^- + e^-$



- $\mu^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^-$ has two-body final state, although $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$ is a 3-body decay.
- A muonium CLFV decay such as $\mu^+ e^- \rightarrow e^+ e^+$ is a 2-body decay having a larger phase space, but the overwrap of μ^+ and e^- is small.

The overwrap between μ^- and e^- is proportional to Z^3. For Z=82 (Pb), the overwrap increases by a factor of 5×10^5 over the muonium. The rate is 10^{-17} to 10^{-18}.

PRL **105,** 121601 (2010) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 17 SEPTEMBER 2010

New Process for Charged Lepton Flavor Violation Searches: $\mu^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^-$ in a Muonic Atom

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[3]*Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa 277-8582, Japan*
(Received 8 March 2010; published 15 September 2010)

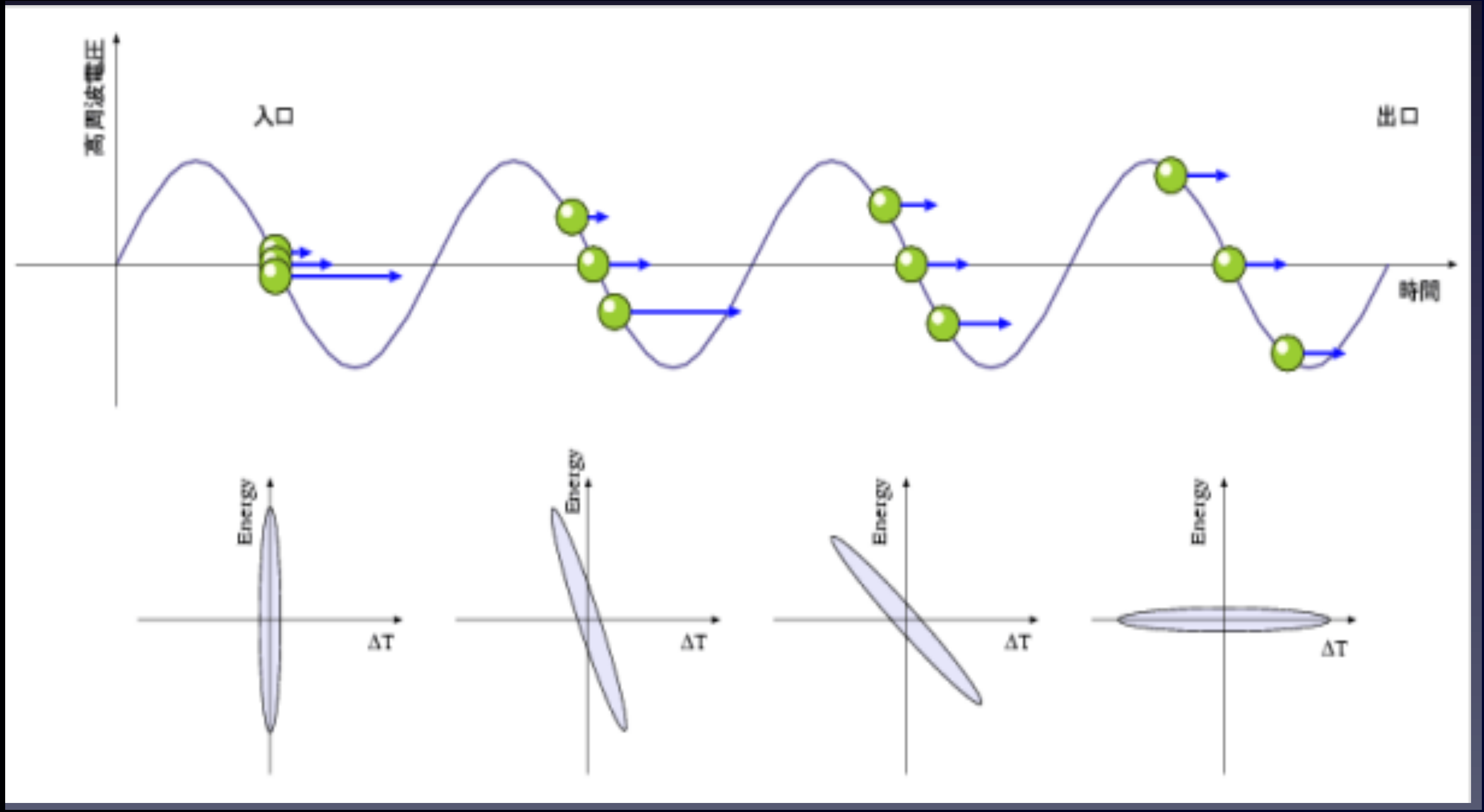
PRISM ($\sim 10^{-19}$)

Go further to O(10^{-19})

- Reduce pions and other background particles in a muon beam
- Reduce energy spread of a muon beam

Phase Rotation

narrow energy spread of muon beam

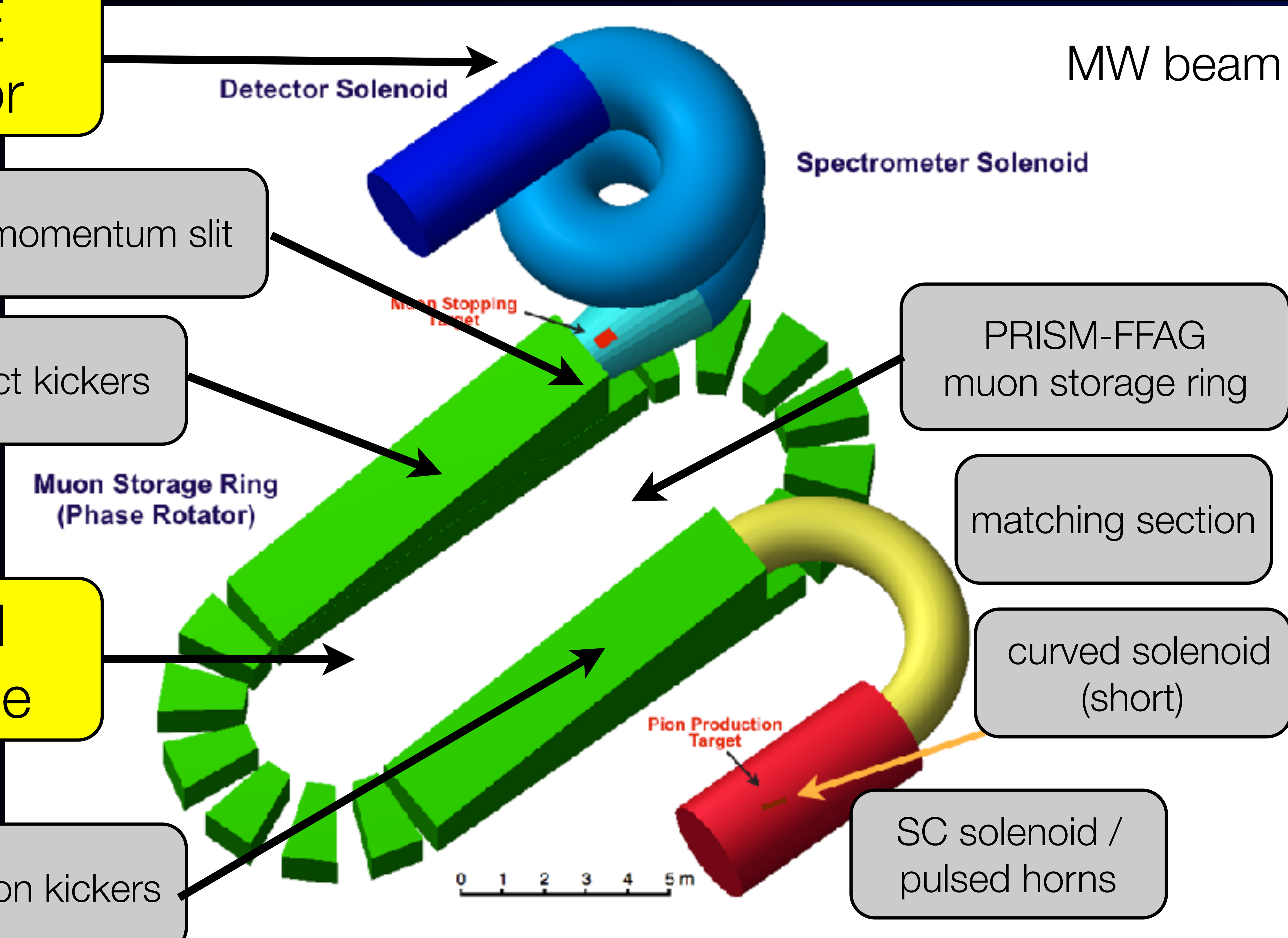


allows a thinner muon stopping target

decelerate fast muons (coming earlier) and accelerate slow muons (coming late) by RF with a narrow proton beam.

pure muon beam (pion< 10^{-20})

PRISM/PRIME : Future Search with S.E. sensitivity of 3×10^{-19}



PRIME detector

momentum slit

extract kickers

PRISM beamline

injection kickers

PRISM-FFAG muon storage ring

matching section

curved solenoid (short)

SC solenoid / pulsed horns

R&D on the PRISM-FFAG Muon Storage Ring at Osaka University

demonstration of phase rotation has been done.

Summary

- Flavor Physics at Intensity Frontier, in particular CLFV, would give the best opportunity to search for BSM.
- Muon to electron conversion could be one of the important CLFV processes.
- COMET Phase-I is aiming at S.E. sensitivity of 3×10^{-15}.
  - The construction of the beam line started at KEK in 2013.
  - The measurement will start in early 2018-2019.
- COMET (Phase-II) at J-PARC is aiming at S.E. sensitivity of $(1.0\text{-}2.6)\times10^{-17}$. It will follow immediately after Phase-I.

my dog, IKU

Summary

my dog, IKU

Merci
ありがとう